

Earthquake shakes the north of Britain

Parts of northern Britain were rocked by earthquake early yesterday morning and more tremors are expected. The shock measured between four and a half and five on Richter scale and was minor by world standards but severe by British standards.

Further tremors in Borders expected

Earthquake which rocked parts of northern Britain yesterday morning was followed by further tremors in the Borders region. The shock measured between four and a half and five on Richter scale and was minor by world standards but severe by British standards.



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Tumultuous Salisbury welcome for guerrillas

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, Dec 26

There were extraordinary scenes at Salisbury airport today as many thousands of Patriotic Front supporters demonstrated vociferously to welcome home the first group of guerrillas flown here to help monitor the ceasefire.

A party of 52 members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army arrived in the morning in an Air Botswana Viscount from Lusaka. The same aircraft flew later to Maputo in Mozambique to bring back about 40 members of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army.

Patriotic Front supporters began swarming to the airport early and police fired tear gas into a crowd that had gathered in the suburb of Waterfalls, south of the city.

As the morning wore on the airport crowd grew into many thousands. One report put it at about 100,000. The police estimated it to be more in the region of 7,000.

While buses and cars took many the several miles from the city to the airport, there were also jeeps and jeeps carrying Patriotic Front supporters on foot. Some carried banners with propaganda slogans. Others waved green branches or gave Black Power salutes, shouting "Bishop (Munoz) our time has expired" and "Welcome home comrades."

One section of the crowd chanted "forward Robert Mugabe and the PF". Some held up a banner carrying a picture of Mugabe and shouting "Zanu-PF welcome home. Zimbabwe our goal."

One poster carried the warning "watch out bishop. The boys are back in town". At the airport the crowd became angry and noisy when they saw the guerrillas in uniform. Police used guard dogs and batons to drive back the crowd. A bus window was smashed.



British troops in Salisbury freshen up before joining the ceasefire monitoring force.

Leading the Zebra party was Mr Lookout Masuku, who told waiting journalists that he was "very happy to be home". He said that given a chance the ceasefire could work. He and his colleagues would sit down to discuss regulations and would abide by them.

Dressed in new camouflage uniforms the guerrillas were driven off through the welcoming throng to a secret billet in Salisbury.

The guerrillas were met by a British Foreign Office official and an officer of the ceasefire monitoring force. Major General John Acland, commander of the force, was due to meet them later.

Mr Masuku was the only one of the party to carry arms, a pistol. Soames black warning: Lord Soames, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, expects that hard-core Patriotic Front guerrillas will disregard the ceasefire due to come into effect at midnight on Friday.

Lord Soames paid a Christmas Day visit to some of the ceasefire monitoring troops at a transit camp near Salisbury airport.

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Police answer critics of deaths in custody

The Police Federation has counter-attacked in the controversy over deaths in police custody. Concern by MPs is described in *Police*, its monthly magazine, as "yet another move in a concerted campaign being waged in certain quarters to stir up public anxiety about the relationship between the police and the public". The object, in the long run, is to make the police "more amenable to taking instructions from politicians."

Whatever its faults, the present system of police accountability in Britain is superior to anything that exists in other countries. The Federation challenges Labour MPs' statistics. Several hundred thousands of people, it says have been in police custody over 10 years. "Even one death is regrettable, but the figures when judged against the grand total are not remarkable." Page 3

Crisis session for French MPs

President Giscard d'Estaing summoned a special session of the French Parliament for today in an attempt to resolve a constitutional crisis brought on by the irregular methods the Government used to force through the 1980 budget. The session will discuss two Bills: a revamped version of the 1980 budget, and a Bill authorizing the Government to go on collecting taxes in case the new budget is not voted by January 1.

Parents soften Red Army life

Indulgent parents of Soviet soldiers are being blamed for softening the rough lifestyle their sons are conscripted into. A colonel has complained of increasing use of guest facilities at barracks which has resulted in the smuggling in of alcohol.

General's ghost angers Japanese

A heated controversy has erupted in Japan over the secret placing in a shrine dedicated to the war dead of the names of General Hideki Tojo and 14 other war criminals. Some equate it to Hitler being honoured.

Clarification of secret ballots

Opposition amendments to the Employment Bill, to be published this week, have been tabled to get clarification from Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, on provisions for granting public funds to trade unions towards the cost of secret ballots. Labour MPs want to know what "other purposes" the Government has in mind.

Move to block Gandhi return

Inter-party manoeuvring is being carried out in India in an attempt to bar the road back to power of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the former Prime Minister, and her younger son, Mr Sanjay Gandhi, in the forthcoming general election.

Mrs Thatcher in 'bandit country'

Mrs Margaret Thatcher wore a red beret borrowed from a paratrooper when she visited the 2nd Battalion, the Parachute Regiment in south Armagh, the heart of Northern Ireland's "bandit country", during a six-hour tour on Christmas Eve. She said the security forces morale was "terrific".

England in lead

England beat Australia by four wickets in Sydney to lead the one-day cricket competition. Boycott was their matchwinner with 86 not out. They scored 195 for six in 45.1 overs in reply to Australia's 194 for six in 47 overs.

Big Russian force moves in on Afghanistan

From Patrick Roberg
Washington, Dec 26

The Soviet Union made a massive airlift into Kabul over Christmas, on December 25 and 26, and now have concentrated five divisions along the border, the State Department said today. The flights, of which there were more than 100, were by large AN22 transport aircraft and smaller AN12 transport aircraft and brought in troops and equipment, American officials said.

They could offer no more than a rough estimate of the number of Soviet troops in Afghanistan now, but they think that there are 4,000 to 5,000 there. This is, at any event, a sharp increase over the number of Soviet troops in the area in 1978, which put the number of Soviet troops at 1,500.

If the five Soviet divisions now in central Asia, along the Afghan border are all at full strength, there would be 50,000 men involved. There appears to have been a movement of troops from positions along the Iranian border.

The State Department deplores what it describes as interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. A spokesman admitted this afternoon that the United States had done "the same thing in the past" in Vietnam, but said that the international community had to learn from past mistakes.

unloaded armoured vehicles and hundreds of Russian combat troops, passengers were arriving in Delhi (AP reports). "I saw between 150 and 200 Russian soldiers armed with rifles walk past us and there were considerably more in the singing area," one passenger said.

They said the sound of approaching aircraft began on Monday before noon and continued until almost 10 am today, delaying an Indian flight to Delhi by 45 minutes and an Afghan flight to Frankfurt by an hour.

"It didn't seem as if they were concerned about being secretive," another passenger said. The observation deck on top of the airport terminal was crowded this morning with people who could plainly see the Soviet troops arriving. The presence of Soviet combat troops has been denied repeatedly by Moscow and Kabul. Radio Afghanistan on Sunday said recent American assertions that Soviet soldiers had increased to about 5,000 in Afghanistan were "baseless".

"Afghans at the airport were shocked to see the Russians arriving in uniform and toting weapons," another passenger said. "I saw some weeping." Scores of flights since Monday night "kept the people of Kabul from sleeping."

"In a period of an hour and a half, I saw at least 20 aircraft land," another passenger said. John Ford, surveying the dance scene, sees New York right out in front. Features, pages 2, 11. Bernard Levin on Labour's song-book; Ronald Butcher celebrates the

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New talks bring hope in steel impasse

By Our Labour Editor

Negotiations aimed at averting the threatened national steel strike resumed tomorrow with less than a year to go before shutdown date, but with a chance of their succeeding. Leaders of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the blastfurnacemen's union who had called out more than 100,000 workers last week, will meet top management of the British Steel Corporation for fresh talks on pay.

There has been no public hint of an improved wage offer over the largely self-financing steel pact package unanimously rejected last week, but informed sources suggest that BSC may offer more for improved productivity at plant level.

The union leaders payed the way for tomorrow's negotiations at a two-hour meeting on Christmas Eve with the British Steel Board.

14% pay rise offer to newspaper printmen

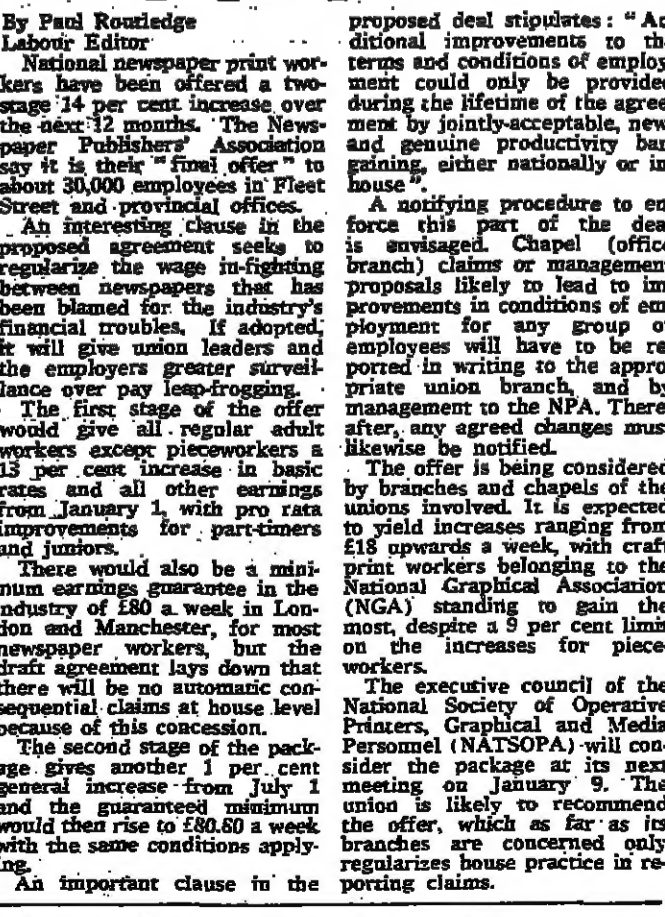
By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

National newspaper print workers have been offered a two-stage 14 per cent increase over the next 12 months. The Newspaper Publishers' Association says it is their "best offer" to about 30,000 employees in Fleet Street and provincial offices.

An interesting clause in the proposed agreement seeks to regularize the wage-fighting between newspapers, that has been blamed for the industry's financial troubles. If adopted, it will give union leaders and the employers greater surveillance over pay leap-frogging.

The first stage of the offer would give all regular adult workers except pieceworkers a 13 per cent increase in basic rates and all other earnings from January 1, with pro rata increases for part-timers and juniors.

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Britain not equipped for winter, AA says

Authorities throughout the country are not equipped to deal with another severe winter, according to a survey by the Automobile Association, published yesterday. The AA magazine *Drive*, that stocks of salt for the roads are well below required levels, said that only 2,400,000 tonnes are likely to be available this winter.

Christmas night the AA issued a national warning to motorists to beware of severe conditions and ice. The AA and M40 in London were closed for hours because of the icy roads.

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Dog owners face £23,500 bill

The three defendants in the High Court action concerning the walking of dogs in a town's parks face bankruptcy after receiving a bill for £23,500 in costs for their own costs of £10,000.

The three, Mr Frank Clifford, Mr Kenneth Spencer, and Mrs Mavis Thornton, mother of six children, were taken to the High Court by Bursley Corporation, Lancashire, for breach of a by-law preventing dogs being taken into some local parks.

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OME NEWS.

Police Federation accuses MPs of fear campaign to arouse anxiety over deaths in custody

Peter Evans
is Affairs Correspondent
of the Police Federation, has
ter-attack in the con-
sary over deaths in police
ody. *The Times* on Satur-
reported a "marked in-
crease in the past decade."
added "Anatomy of
u's", a leading article in
ederation's monthly maga-
zine, "The British concern
it's as yet unclear whether
the concerted campaign
waged in certain quarters
is up public anxiety about
relationship between the
and the police."
says: "The object is to
about changes which will
how make the police more
untenable". In the long run,
more accurate."
well-meaning being un-
able to taking instructions
politicians.
article, which is in the
times number, was written
by Sir John O'Connell, more
(accurate) figures were dis-
in a parliamentary writ-
tily to Mr Stanley Newsom,
or MP for Harlow.
Leon Britton, Minister of
Justice, said in the Parlia-
ment on 29 that in the six
is ended June 30 last two
total of 16 deaths were
led at inquests as being
natural causes.
of the whole of 1970
were seven deaths in
nd and Wales of people
life custody, three of
were "from natural
". In 1971 the equivalent
were four out of 37.
are involved by the
Office, which expanded
reply, showed that only

66, or 245 deaths of people in police custody in England and Wales between January 1, 1974, and June 30, 1979, were from natural causes as recorded at inquests.

Figures given by Mr. Scitran include people dead on arrival at hospital, and those who die in hospital while technically still in police custody.

His concern about deaths in police custody was further expressed by other MPs. The article in *Police* says: "According to a motion put down in the House of Commons by Mr. Michael Foot, Secretary of the Labour Party, Oldham-West, there is a need for "a public inquiry into the mounting incidence of deaths and serious violence sustained by people in police custody".

Mr. Meacher says: "There appear to have been about 60 deaths from non-natural causes in police custody over the past 10 years, which suggests they are being kept in custody for a long time. This figure does not include those committing suicide, and presents a very alarming picture."

The article in *Police* continues: "Mr. Meacher is supported by Peter Hain, Secretary of State for the Home Department, Mr. (Labour, Sheffield Hillsborough), another well known critic of police.

He thinks the figures are "thoroughly alarming," and he wants the police brought under the police bill, "brought into the police, but into the Director of Public Prosecutions. In practically every case, says Mr. Flannery, "the Directorate made a statement that there was sufficient evidence to prosecute."

Police comments: "Please note the techniques employed

by Messrs Meacher and Flannery to smear the police. The number of 20 deaths is bandied around first. Then Mr Meacher brings it down (as he is compelled to) to about 60 deaths from non-natural causes.

"Here he is relying on the parliamentary answer given two years (yes, two years) ago. Non-natural causes do not in the police.

"The answer simply criticises of

"What Mr Meacher does not say is that of more than 1500 deaths referred to in that parliamentary answer, only two were recorded as manslaughter and the vast majority of open verdicts or inquest cases in which no blame was held, it is no more than a handful of cases where the police are alleged to have been at fault.

"Next, Mr Flannery weighs in with his attack on the Director of Public Prosecutions. How many statements have in fact been made by the Director relating to the deaths of persons in custody?

"We can think of Liddle, Towers and Blair Peach (who was never in custody) (recently taken back by the Director in the case of Mr Kelly in Merseyside is under review. How many other statements of this kind, Mr Flannery?

"Mr Meacher has used the question of deaths in custody to back up his complaint that there have a flying squad of 'representative' citizens swooping on police stations to check whether the persons in the cells were being complain about police brutality.

Police and public, page 11



Competitors plodding across the river Blackwater during yesterday's annual "mud race" at Maldon, Essex. The race, held at low water, raised more than £600 for charities.

Woman on secrets charge freed

Miss Lamine, aged 44, a former civil servant, was first arrested at Bow Street Magistrate's Court, on Christmas Eve after being in custody for a month on a charge under the Official Secrets Act.

Miss Lamine, of Templemead, near Staines, Surrey, was arrested by Special Branch officers at her home on November 24 and charged under section one of the Official Secrets Act with attempting to communicate information to a third person who might have been useful to an enemy for a purpose prejudicial to the safety of the state.

On Christmas Eve the prosecution dropped the charge and she was discharged. Mr Michael Corker, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said: "Miss Lamine would be the first to agree that she has behaved unwisely and thus placed herself in her present predicament."

He is now satisfied after an exhaustive inquiry that she did not intend to act in a way prejudicial to the state. In the circumstances the Attorney General has decided not to grant his consent to a prosecution under the Official Secrets Act.

Later Miss Lamine said: "I have no idea why they wanted me. I had done nothing wrong."

New computer can analyse human aptitude, personality and potential and detect any attempt to cheat

By Ronald Faux

A computer that can analyze human aptitude, personality and potential with chilling thoroughness has begun work in Glasgow.

At the Insight Centre in Claremont Place, the three most widely recognized and well proven systems of personal assessment have been programmed into a computer with the profiles and characteristics of a wide selection of jobs from housepainter to surgeon.

By selecting push buttons the candidate responds to some 750 questions and tests which appear on screens in front of him. The computer sifts and scores the responses and then prints out a 24-page dossier. It may also advise on the most suitable career for the candidate.

That is followed by a half-hour session with an industrial psychologist, and the candidate is then free to go and find himself than when he arrived. It is said that some Londoners, more pragmatic than romantic, have had their finances processed by a similar method before marriage.

The object of the Glasgow centre is to provide an accurate way of drawing up short lists

High costs defer barbiturate controls

By Stewart Tendler

Plans to bring barbiturates under the control of the Misuse of Drugs Act are being delayed because of the cost. £1m is being asked to begin the experiment, and running costs will be another £500,000 a year.

Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State for the Home Office, said in a Commons debate last week that controls would begin when the Government "had resolved certain difficulties concerning the delivery of the forensic service to be able to play a part in these controls".

The main difficulty was related to proving a particular seized substance was a barbiturate, he said.

The difficulty the minister was talking about arises in cases where evidence of possession is based on samples from the body. Normally, given the mass of equipment available to forensic scientists, drug identification is fairly straightforward. But the complication has arisen in the plans to control barbiturates.

The Home Office intends to forbid the five most commonly abused barbiturates. Unfortunately, the Government has come down in such a way that it is difficult to separate them from other barbiturates.

The matter can be overcome by a number of methods, said the staff. The £1m would be needed to prepare for the legal changes. Until the money is available the changes in the law will remain in abeyance.

Courts will have to wait for some time and are urged by both the police and doctors. Surveys of London hospitals have shown that many young addicts have been using barbiturates, but not in conjunction with other drugs and alcohol.

Several hospitals in central London, the main catchment area for the most severely addicted, have had to install psychiatric wards to deal with a steady influx of victims of overdose.

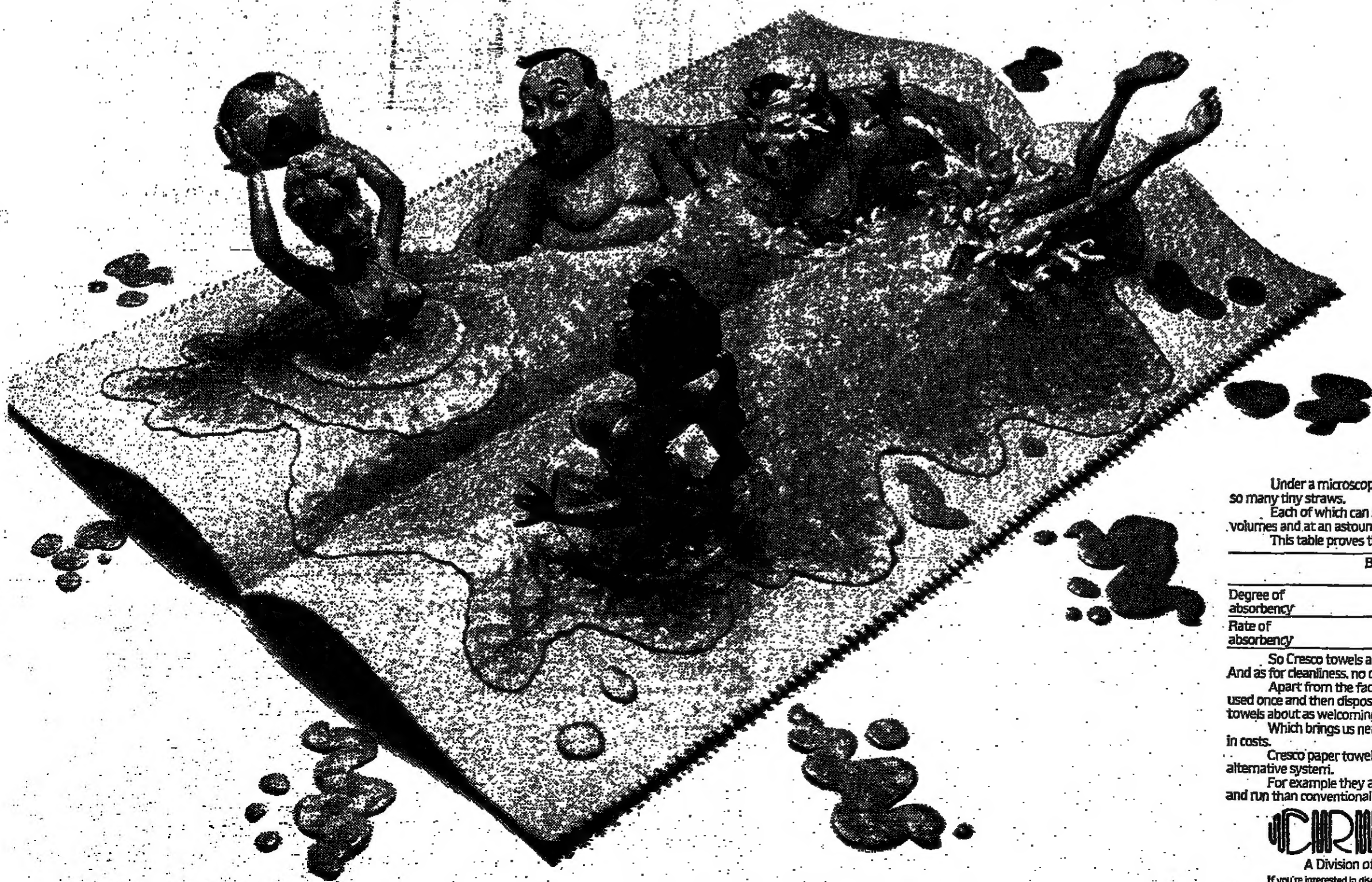
Research has shown that barbiturate addiction can be as destructive as addiction to cocaine or heroin, cause severe withdrawal symptoms. They include epileptic fits, which can be fatal without attention.

More grants for heart research

Grants worth £355,678 for research into diseases of the heart and circulation announced today bring the total awarded for research by the British Heart Foundation this year to £1,080,034.

The awards are in addition to the endowment and maintenance of chairs of cardiology and the many educational projects with which the foundation is involved.

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Law Report December 21 1979

Damages when repairs are delayed for commercial reasons

Dodd Properties (Kent) Ltd and Another v Canterbury City Council and Others (Canterbury City Council v Dodd Properties (Kent) Ltd and Another) [1979] 1 WLR 471, 474. The general principle of English law is that damages must be assessed as at the date when the damage occurs, which is usually the same day as the cause of action arises.

Where damage was done to a garage building in 1963 by building operations being carried out nearby, and the owners of the garage for good commercial reasons had not carried out repairs by the time of their action for damages in 1978, they and the occupiers of the garage were entitled to damages based on the cost of repairing the building in 1978, which had greatly increased by reason of inflation.

The Court of Appeal in reserved judgments allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Dodd Properties (Kent) Ltd and Another (Canterbury City Council v Dodd Properties (Kent) Ltd and Another) [1979] 1 WLR 471, 474, and dismissed a cross-appeal by the defendants, Canterbury City Council, Truscon Ltd and Franks Ltd.

Mr Roger Titheridge, QC, and Mr Michael McMillan, QC, for the plaintiffs; Mr Oliver Popplewell, QC, Mr Stephen Desch and Mr Anthony Edwards-Stuart for Truscon and Franks.

LORD JUSTICE MEGAW said that the plaintiffs had proved that the garage building was damaged in 1963 by building operations being carried out nearby, and the owners of the garage for good commercial reasons had not carried out repairs by the time of their action for damages in 1978, which had greatly increased by reason of inflation.

On the appeal, the issues were as to damages. The primary issue was as to the date when the damage occurred, which was the date when the garage was damaged by building operations being carried out nearby.

Marlowe's claim gave rise to the same issue as to the proper date of assessment. It arose out of the prospective business of the garage, and the date when the damage occurred was the date when the garage was damaged by building operations being carried out nearby.

The plaintiffs said that the date of the hearing or of the judgment was the date when the damage occurred, and that the date when the garage was damaged by building operations being carried out nearby was the date when the damage occurred.

The defendants cross-appealed, saying that, since the judge had held that it was probable that the repairs would be carried out after his judgment, he ought not to have awarded Marlowe the full amount of their prospective loss, but only, say, 60 per cent of it, because the chance that they would be awarded interest from an earlier date and at a higher rate.

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As to why the repairs had still not been carried out in 1978, the judge said: "It is probable that the repairs would be carried out after his judgment, he ought not to have awarded Marlowe the full amount of their prospective loss, but only, say, 60 per cent of it, because the chance that they would be awarded interest from an earlier date and at a higher rate."

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Court of Appeal

Success of rocket puts Europe in business

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

The European Space Agency is confident that by 1981 it will be able to offer the cheapest rocket launcher for placing satellites into orbit for communications, navigation, meteorological and scientific research.

The expectation has risen with the successful test flight of the Ariane launch vehicle on Christmas Eve, at the Kourou Space Centre, French Guiana.

Doubt arose earlier about the rocket because on the first attempt 10 days earlier the launch vehicle remained rooted to its firing pad when one of the first stage engines apparently failed to ignite.

The computer controlling the sequence of events stopped the operation eight seconds after the firing had started. A subsequent analysis showed a fault in the engine, but in two days the engineers had replaced the engine and the launch vehicle was ready for its second attempt.

The success of Ariane cannot be overestimated. It shows, after 15 years of turmoil and failure in trying to produce a launch vehicle, that the European aerospace industry is capable of building an independent rocket (independent of the United States or Russia) for the needs of Europe and those of other customers.

But the technology is dominated by the French, who carry 60 per cent of the cost of the project, having transferred the design to the other European countries, providing 24 per cent of the cost.

Before being regarded as completely qualified for launching of satellites the Ariane is required to succeed in at least two out of four of its test flights.

In addition to these four rockets for development work the European Space Agency placed an order two years ago for six operational launchers to be delivered at three monthly intervals from December, 1980.

An industrial consortium was created for the production of the rockets, with the French aerospace company, CNES, as the main contractor.

In June this year a new company called Arianeespace was formed to produce, market and finance the launch vehicle from the first quarter of 1980.

The shareholders include 35 European companies, 10 banks and ONES with a capital of 120m francs (£13.4m).

In July of this year the European Space Agency approved the ordering of a second batch of five more launchers that would be provided by this new industrial organisation.

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Court of Appeal

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WEST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

Success of rocket puts Europe in business

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

The European Space Agency is confident that by 1981 it will be able to offer the cheapest rocket launcher for placing satellites into orbit for communications, navigation, meteorological and scientific research.

The expectation has risen with the successful test flight of the Ariane launch vehicle on Christmas Eve, at the Kourou Space Centre, French Guiana.

Doubt arose earlier about the rocket because on the first attempt 10 days earlier the launch vehicle remained rooted to its firing pad when one of the first stage engines apparently failed to ignite.

The computer controlling the sequence of events stopped the operation eight seconds after the firing had started. A subsequent analysis showed a fault in the engine, but in two days the engineers had replaced the engine and the launch vehicle was ready for its second attempt.

The success of Ariane cannot be overestimated. It shows, after 15 years of turmoil and failure in trying to produce a launch vehicle, that the European aerospace industry is capable of building an independent rocket (independent of the United States or Russia) for the needs of Europe and those of other customers.

But the technology is dominated by the French, who carry 60 per cent of the cost of the project, having transferred the design to the other European countries, providing 24 per cent of the cost.

Before being regarded as completely qualified for launching of satellites the Ariane is required to succeed in at least two out of four of its test flights.

In addition to these four rockets for development work the European Space Agency placed an order two years ago for six operational launchers to be delivered at three monthly intervals from December, 1980.

An industrial consortium was created for the production of the rockets, with the French aerospace company, CNES, as the main contractor.

In June this year a new company called Arianeespace was formed to produce, market and finance the launch vehicle from the first quarter of 1980.

The shareholders include 35 European companies, 10 banks and ONES with a capital of 120m francs (£13.4m).

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OVERSEAS

Knesset rejects move to annex West Bank and Mr Begin fails to appease religious militants

Jerusalem, Dec. 26—Mr. Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, ventured into occupied West Bank for the first time in more than 20 years today and vowed Israel would maintain control of the territory.

He reached the Jewish town of Kiryat Arba, on the outskirts of the Arab city of Hebron, only hours after the settlement of the West Bank by 44 votes.

Mr. Begin's first appearance in the West Bank since April 1978, five months before the Camp David peace accords.

Mr. Begin, the Interior Minister and head of Israel's right-wing Likud party, said Israel intends to retain the West Bank.

"We are here because we were here before and we intend to stay here," said Mr. Begin, who is head of the National Religious Party. "My family lived in Hebron for more than 120 years, until the Arab riots in 1929. We are not here in this holy city as aggressors."

One of Israel's two chief rabbis, Shalom Goren, also said that Jews "will stay here on our liberated land, not just Kiryat Arba. Hebron must be a Jewish city."

Mr. Begin's visit to Hebron was led by the former New York rabbi, Meir Kahane, who heckled Mr. Begin during the ceremony.

A member of the audience put a hand over Mr. Begin's mouth and, with others, dragged him out of his seat and ejected him from the hall. Another demonstrator shouted from a back row while Mr. Begin spoke and a fist fight erupted. Security guards removed the demonstrators.

Earlier, in Parliament, opposition Labour Party members joined with Mr. Begin's ruling Likud block in defeating a

motion introduced by Mr. Moshe Shamir, a member of the right-wing Likud party, calling for the enforcement of Israeli law over the West Bank, a move tantamount to annexation. Mr. Moshe Dayan, the former Foreign Minister, abstained.

Jerusalem, Dec. 26—Israeli leaders are hoping to spend \$300m (about £136m) in the next fiscal year on building Jewish settlements on Arab land, officials said today.

Government ministers and the World Zionist Organization approved plans at a meeting yesterday to more than double the Jewish population of the West Bank to 36,000 in the next 18 months if they can raise the required \$300m, the officials said.

They added that Mr. Ariel Sharon, the Agriculture Minister, who is in charge of Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territories, and Mr. David Levi, the Housing Minister, will ask Mr. Yigal Haritz, the Finance Minister, to provide the money.

The current settlement budget is \$85m, or less than a third of the sum demanded.

The settlement plan has been disclosed at a time when Israel plans to cut its overall budget because of economic problems and is asking the United States for \$400m in economic and military aid for 1980, nearly double this year's figure.—Reuters.

From Moshe Brilliant Tel Aviv, Dec. 26

Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Com, deputy commander of the Nigerian detachment in the United Nations interim force for Lebanon, was expelled from Israel on Christmas Eve a few hours after he was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for running arms for Palestinian terrorists.

The Government did not explain its decision to expel the Nigerian while Papa Koli Saar, a Senegalese warrant officer sentenced to 10 years jail earlier this year for smuggling explosives to the terrorists, was kept behind bars.

The United Nations disputed Israel's jurisdiction in both cases, claiming that the officers were entitled to conventional immunities of diplomatic personnel.

Israel has no diplomatic relations with either African country but there are a few dozen Israeli businessmen in Nigeria and the press there has proposed countermeasures against them. There are no Israelis in Senegal.

The district court in Jerusalem which sentenced Colonel Com found he had received suitcases with guns, ammunition and explosives from a PLO official in Tyre for delivery to a contact in Jerusalem.

Using a white United Nations car, he was waved through the border checkpoint but the car was searched later on the outskirts of Jerusalem.

Abortion repeal: Under the threat of a Cabinet crisis by religious extremists, Parliament yesterday tightened its restrictions on abortions by repealing three-year-old legislation which allowed terminations for social and economic reasons.

The vote was 25 to 50 with the ruling Likud block keeping rebellious deputies in line by designating the vote a test of confidence in the Government.

Likud deputies who had helped the opposition to defeat the Government's attempt last month later asked Mr. Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, to twist their arms by invoking a device to impose coalition discipline on the new attempt.

They did so after the council of Torah, an ultra-orthodox Agudat Yisrael Party, served notice that the party's four deputies would withdraw their support for the governing coalition unless the Government fulfilled forthwith a pledge in the coalition agreement of 1977 to enact the amendment.

Their defection would have left the coalition in control of only 61 of the 120 seats in Parliament.

In an article in tomorrow's *Litvornaya Gazeta*, published in advance by Tass, Mr. Zamyatin said the Atlantic Alliance did not need to increase its rocket strength by 500 Pershing 2 and cruise missiles.

He pointed out that the NATO decision had been taken to counter Soviet military superiority in Europe.

Mr. Zamyatin also dismissed NATO's "parallel" proposal to strengthen its rocket force and at the same time start talks with Soviet block countries on controlling nuclear arms.

"We are not prepared to hold talks on such a basis," he said. Mr. Zamyatin said that the Soviet Union had decided to increase its missile strength in Europe.

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A police dog provides a painful interlude for a supporter of Mr Robert Mugabe during the exuberant demonstrations at Salisbury airport yesterday.

Landmine danger to truce team

Salisbury, Dec. 26—General Acland, commander of the Commonwealth ceasefire monitoring force in Southern Rhodesia, today spoke of the danger to his men from landmines, and a military communiqué underlined the difficulty of launching the ceasefire when it reported another 39 deaths in the guerrilla war.

The communiqué, from Rhodesian military command, said three Salisbury government troops had died in action against Patriotic Front guerrillas. Nine guerrillas were reported killed together with seven of their collaborators.

Insurgents were reported to have killed five black civilians. A further two blacks died and eight were injured when their bus detonated a guerrilla landmine in a tribal area north-east of Salisbury.

The communiqué was issued hours after the 1,300-strong Commonwealth force began to deploy round the country, getting ready to set up camps in remote bush areas where guerrillas are to be housed during the ceasefire and general election period.

Under the Lancaster House agreement signed last week, the ceasefire is to come into full effect on Friday and the guerrillas are to have finished assembling by January 4.

General Acland told reporters he was convinced, after talking to Rhodesian commanders, that roads leading to the assembly points would be mined by the guerrillas after the monitoring force had set them up.

He said journalists would be taken into the assembly camps in monitoring force convoys but would have to make their own way back, and that would be risky. Guerrillas would regard anyone trying to reach the camps by light aircraft as an enemy.

The general said Lord Soames, the Governor, understood the wishes of the press in covering the start of the ceasefire exercise, but it was a very delicate operation and the safety of the Commonwealth troops was paramount.

He warned photographers and television crews that they could only "point a camera" at the insurgents with permission from the senior monitoring force officer present. Many guerrillas would not want to be photographed and pointing a camera might prove to be "a trigger".

Reporters would be taken tomorrow and Friday to four assembly areas, in western parts of the country where Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (Zipra) operated, General Acland said.

Word about the ceasefire was "getting through better there" than in the eastern areas infiltrated by Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (Zanla) forces. — Agency France-Press.

Sanctions lifted: Economic sanctions against Rhodesia have been lifted by three more countries—Nigeria, India and Singapore. A Nigerian Government announcement described the lifting of the sanctions as "satisfactory".

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Barnard offer to kidnappers

From Ray Kennedy Johannesburg, Dec. 26

Dr Christian Barnard, the South African heart surgeon, has offered to go to the Central American Republic of El Salvador to do as much heart surgery as was asked of him in return for the release of Mr Archibald Dunn, South Africa's kidnapped Ambassador.

Mr Dunn's abductors have rejected the offer, AP reports from San Salvador.

Mr Dunn was kidnapped outside the South African Embassy in San Salvador three weeks ago by guerrillas of the revolutionary Popular Liberation Front (PLF). They have threatened to kill him if their demands for an international propaganda campaign are not met.

Dr Barnard said he was prepared to fly to El Salvador at a moment's notice and treat any patients proposed by the kidnappers free of charge.

"I have nothing to offer but my services," he said. "I would specially like to help small children suffering from heart diseases."

Today the first deadline set for the kidnappers expired. The PLF demanded that the El Salvador Government publish revolutionary messages in the country's main newspapers and over radio and television.

On January 15 the PLF has demanded that the South African Government arrange by that date for publication of the guerrillas' messages worldwide in more than 400 newspapers and on hundreds of radio and television networks.

Dr Barnard said that the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow represented "a unique occasion" for the defence of human rights.

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Doting parents pamper Soviet Army recruits

From Michael Binyon Moscow, Dec. 26

On these cold winter nights, Private Ivan Ivanovich, doing his national service in the Soviet Army, might like a present from his loving mother to keep him warm.

Another soldier is given a jar of stewed fruit which he shares with his friends. They notice a strange taste. Instead of syrup, his kindly grandmother has preserved the plums in three litres of the strongest home-brewed hooch.

Sending a soldier in the Soviet Army liquor is strictly forbidden. But parents have found all manner of ways to smuggle a little liquid comfort into the barracks. Vodka, home-brewed alcohol, have been hidden in jars of jam and handed over during parental visits.

These visits used to be rare. Life as a Soviet conscript is tough, and home-leaves virtually unknown. However, every barracks has a guest room for the occasional relative who comes by. And recently, conscripts have been writing in the Army newspaper *Red Star* that there has been a "guest explosion".

On Sundays the guest rooms can accommodate only a fraction of the visitors.

Soviet conscripts invariably serve far from their native towns, and so parents of soldiers based in the Ukraine and Byelorussia travel from central Asia, the Urals, Armenia and Georgia to bring parental love, liquor and money to their offspring.

It has become the fashion to go to the barracks, talk to the commanding officer and ask the political education officer how young Ivan is getting on. Some mothers have been four or five times.

Colonel V. Archipov said in *Red Star* that he strongly disapproved. It was bad for discipline. Doting parents were encouraging their sons to drink, teach them to borrow money, making them selfish.

One father, Ivan Stepanovich, a collective farm worker, was well known to Colonel Archipov's regiment. He paid a number of visits, always taking an interest in army life and traditions. He seemed a ideal parent.

One day he asked a favour: Could his son spend the night in a flat the family had hired in town? The favour was granted. The next day the young soldier out of camp than he put on civilian clothes the parents had brought, went to a town that was off-limits and celebrated his reunion with a great deal of vodka.

The father went to sleep, the soldier and his brothers went carousing around the streets, created a disturbance at the station and ended up in the custody of the police.

Even those parents who visited on the pretext of seeing how their sons were getting on in the Army were deceiving themselves, the colonel said. Would any self-respecting officer complain to the parents about the son's behaviour? he asked. If they really wanted to know, they would do better to write to the commanding officer.

S presses Soviet lip at UN

Our Own Correspondent New York, Dec. 26

Thomas Watson, the can Ambassador in Moscow, today said that the Soviet Foreign Minister, for on Christmas Eve, the second in three days there are strong indications that it dealt almost exclusively with Iran.

Americans are pressing usians strongly not to any American proposal in Security Council to impose sanctions against Iran while the Americans have not given up hope of being able to persuade enough delegates that the principle of the inviolability of diplomats is important enough to warrant such drastic measures in its defence.

It is hard to see where the nine votes will come from, yet the Americans have not given up hope of being able to persuade enough delegates that the principle of the inviolability of diplomats is important enough to warrant such drastic measures in its defence.

Many representatives of the developing countries have expressed doubts about the wisdom of applying for sanctions on a matter which, while serious, affects only 50 people, the Tehran hostages. They point out that the United States has taken such drastic measures in its defence.

Mr. McHenry is telling his fellow delegates that the American public is becoming impatient with Iran's failure to heed the pleas of the United Nations and the world court to free the hostages. There have been suggestions that if the Security Council approves sanctions, American warships might blockade the Gulf.

Almost the only Council vote of which the Americans can be absolutely certain is that of Britain. When she was here last week Mrs Thatcher promised President Carter that she would support a sanctions move.

Of the other permanent members, France would probably support the Americans and China would almost certainly abstain. The Soviet Union would also abstain, avoiding its veto if it seemed that the required nine votes could not be obtained.

Whether the Russians would veto a sanctions resolution if there were nine votes for it is an intriguing question. The other members are Bangladesh, Jamaica, Norway, Portugal, Zambia, Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Kuwait and Nigeria. Of these, Norway would support the Americans and probably Bolivia and Portugal also.

To get three votes from the Third World members, Mr. McHenry will have to bargain hard, possibly offering to make the proposed sanctions less stringent.

The consultations will take some time and it is unlikely that the Council will be called to vote on a resolution before the weekend. It is important for the Americans to get the matter decided before December 31 because on that date the last five Council members in the above list are to be replaced and lobbying would have to start afresh.

Four of the new members are East Germany, Philippines, Tunisia and Niger. The fifth has yet to be decided. The General Assembly meets tomorrow to try to resolve the deadlock between Cuba and Colombia for the Latin American seat.

If Cuba or Colombia wins the seat it will become Council President for January, being next in alphabetical order to this month's chairman, China. If Mexico is chosen as a compromise candidate the presidency would go to East Germany. A communist president would not be able to affect the result of the voting, could generate procedural delays if he wanted to be obstructive.

Subatzi sent fresh envoys to declare war. "You have killed our ambassadors. Well as you wish for war you shall have it." In the battle of Kalke, near the Sea of Azov, the Mongols annihilated a 100,000-strong Russian army.

Six centuries later in Tehran, the Russians were at the receiving end of a frenzied mob attack on their embassy.

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Americans seek support for sanctions against Iran

From Michael Leapman New York, Dec. 26

Mr. Donald McHenry, the United States representative at the United Nations, today said that the Security Council, trying to line up support for sanctions against Iran, is seeking nine positive votes for a wide-ranging list of sanctions which would bar deliveries to Iran of virtually everything except food and medicine.

It is hard to see where the nine votes will come from, yet the Americans have not given up hope of being able to persuade enough delegates that the principle of the inviolability of diplomats is important enough to warrant such drastic measures in its defence.

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historical precedent for seizing envoys

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Deaths reported as Muslims clash in Lahore

From Our Correspondent Islamabad, Dec. 26

Three people were unofficially reported killed in a clash between two Muslim sects in Shabdr, a suburb of Lahore yesterday. The Government press statement spoke of only one death.

Groups of Sunni and Shia Muslims exchanged rifle fire in Shabdr, and armed security forces were called in to quell the riots, which continued for hours.

Police had to use tear gas repeatedly to disperse the rioters.

marked by frequent executions, and in 1947, after Stalin under Allied pressure had withdrawn his troops, the Shah's forces re-entered Tabriz to a genuine popular welcome.

This experience may partly explain the reluctance of Ayatollah Shariat-Madari and other Azerbaijan leaders to press forward demands for autonomy (and also Mr Mehdi Bazargan's clearly inaccurate charge that the Tabriz insurrection was engineered by communists).

But there are other reasons. The Azerbaijanis are much more closely integrated into the public life of Iran than the Kurds and other ethnic minorities. At times they have played an almost dominant role.

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here writ of the Ayatollah does not run

ward Mortimer Tajik, the region in which has been the steep challenge to the power of Ayatollah, was described in the *Encyclopedia Iranica* as "the northernmost and most important of Persia". It lies between the Caspian Sea and the frontier. Immediately to the north of it is the Azerbaijan Socialist Republic.

It is a single, ill-defined territory which until the nineteenth century was generally known as part of Persia, and in the sixteenth century briefly part of the Ottoman Empire.

Azerbaijani or Azeri language belongs to the Turkic group and is structurally very different from Persian. It is spoken with a markedly different accent. But the Azerbaijanis, like the Persians and unlike most of the Anatolian Turks, are Shia Muslims. They have never shown much interest in the idea of being incorporated into a Greater Turkey.

Azerbaijanis played an important part in the Persian constitutional revolution of 1906-7, as they were to do 70 years later in the Islamic Revolution. Resistance in Tab

OVERSEAS

Big Indian parties may join forces in attempt to prevent return of Mrs Gandhi and son

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, Dec 26

Only a week before the eve of polling in India's general election the smoke signals are going up between the camps of the rival Janata and anti-Gandhi Congress Parties for an electoral agreement. The aim is to bar the road back to power of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the former Prime Minister, and her younger son, Mr Sanjay Gandhi.



Mr Jagjivan Ram: Growing sense of Gandhi threat.

Naturally Mr Ram, campaigning today in central India, insisted he wants only a clear majority for Janata, and as naturally Mr Urs has tut-tutted about a decision today by local Janata and anti-Gandhi Congress parties to form an alliance Government in faraway Assam.

For the Congress president, too, wants to get as many votes for his own party, and not for Mrs Gandhi's Congress wing those shocked at his preparing to link arms with the leader of the "communist" Janata Party.

The risks of Mrs Gandhi, if she gets near a majority, provoking another wave of party defections like those in Delhi last summer, and installing her son as a key minister in a government, are clear enough now for the two veteran leaders, who share decades together in the old Congress Party.

But Mr Y. B. Chavan, the Home Minister and number two figure in Mr Urs's Congress, and Mr Chandra Shekhar, the Janata national president, have been more openly signalling their growing awareness of the advantages of ceasing to fight

Mr Charan Singh, the caretaker Prime Minister, and declared he had decided to abandon the fight and was joining her break-away Congress party.

That looks like worsening the Prime Minister's chances because his constituency votes heavily on caste lines. The would-be Janata electors, in addition to their distaste about voting for a member of the Jan community also see Mr Charan Singh as the main architect of the Janata Government's collapse last July.

Electioneering, Mrs Gandhi says it on with a crowd even in Delhi. She pleaded for Christmas Day audience to "forgive and forget" any past mistakes of her Government. She denied she was seeking power again, but describing herself as only "the first servant (servant) of the Indian people".

Of course, everything depends on the voters, about whose feelings all the politicians remain uncertain. The votes will decide whether the parliamentary arithmetic permits Mr Ram and Mr Urs to join together or whether Mr Ram, seeking to be Prime Minister, finds himself obliged to join the Congress directly with Mrs Gandhi early next month.

But for the moment, the Janata Party is mounting a big offensive against Mr Sanjay Gandhi. Estimated to be between 15 per cent to 33 per cent of all the 500 candidates in the country's Congress party in the mother's Congress party in the country as being "his men".

Seychelles curfew eased for night Mass

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Dec 26

The Seychelles Government delayed its midnight curfew by two hours to enable the predominantly Roman Catholic population to attend midnight Mass on Christmas Eve. A similar relaxation will take effect on New Year's Eve.

President Albert René's Government imposed the curfew last month after announcing that a coup had been foiled which aimed at overthrowing the Government and assassinating its leader with the help of foreign mercenaries.

More than 80 people, including Mr Jacques Chevillereau, a French technical adviser attached to the Seychelles, were detained, but no charges have been preferred. The Roman Catholic and Anglican bishops in the Seychelles recently issued a joint pastoral letter expressing concern at the detentions and calling for those concerned to be either charged in court or set free.

Wars drain economy in Vietnam

Bangkok, Dec 26.—Vietnam failed to meet its economic targets in 1979 because the wars with China and the Khmer Rouge regime in Kampuchea bled its reserves, and planning by its leaders proved poor, according to a senior minister.

Mr Lee Thanh Nghi, Deputy Prime Minister, told the National Assembly in Hanoi that the economic achievements of the year were "below the requirements of the tasks under the 1979 state plan" as the Vietnamese News Agency reported.

He said the border war with China early in the year "caused enormous losses to our people" and the invasion of Kampuchea, where 200,000 Vietnamese troops are still operating, heavily drained the country's economy.

The Deputy Prime Minister also blamed poor planning, saying: "We did not appraise the situation and our ability to mobilize the economic potentials in keeping with realities".

The Vietnamese Army newspaper *Quen Doi Vietnam* said Thailand and other South-East Asian nations today to keep out of Kampuchean affairs.

In one of Hanoi's strongest tirades against its neighbours for months, it denounced the recent meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) in Kuala Lumpur which called for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

UPI. Border deaths: Several armed incidents, two serious and in which several people were killed or wounded, recently occurred in China's frontier regions with Vietnam, the *People's Daily* reported in Peking.

Where starvation stalks in Kampuchea

Death and disease in quiet village

From Henry Kamm
Sok Sann, Kampuchea, Dec 26

To get to this village perched on top of a steep hill facing the Thai border, one must first ride on a tractor for 90 minutes through tapia fields and jungle. From the foot of the hill, it takes a person carrying no load 90 minutes more to climb up a mountain trail, crossing five unbridged streams that traverse it.

Everything that the 2,613 inhabitants need, including all their food, must come up the same way, because nothing grows here that can be eaten. Sok Sann, which appears on no map because until this year the village was as uninhabited as the rest of this inhospitable, malaria-ridden region, means security and that is all the village offers.

Since the forces of Mr Pol Pot, the fallen Prime Minister, abandoned it under Vietnamese pressure, leaving behind only mines and landmines, the village has been a place of death and disease. Sok Sann is a quiet place, but the main topics of conversation.

While adults and the older children carry the food and medical supplies up the mountain, younger children in ragged, filthy clothes and with large insects and scurvy on their faces, and the doctor is here with an assistant and two nurses, with only one's permission and no one's name and nationality go unmentioned.

He said there was almost no one over 50 years old, and only 349 men. Only two women were pregnant, and most were undernourished. Almost all women of child-bearing age reported that they had either suffered stillbirths or lost infants in the four years of deprivation that has been Kampuchea's lot.

The doctor, a specialist in tropical medicine, said: "By dispensing for the first time anti-malaria drugs and giving

elementary treatment, we have cut the daily death rate from 10 to two."

The medical team also distributed vegetable seeds, in the hope that soon the villagers will be able to supplement their rations of rice and dried fish. The French Government has collected about 500 tons of rice for relief after the Khmer Rouge's special programme, deposited a lorry load of fruits and vegetables at the foot of the mountain. Throughout the night and Sunday, porters were carrying small bundles of cabbage, potatoes and coconuts up the mountain trail.

The village, which consists of small clusters of thatched huts, was founded in 1790 by Colonel Mohakary, who has led a small anti-Pol Pot movement in this region since 1975. The village's population was augmented in April by 1,700 refugees from Kampuchea, who were paraded by Thailand. Most of them have died, said the colonel, who formerly served in the American-backed army of President Lon Nol.

The officers who have had no news from his wife and four children since 1975 and believes that Sok Sann lived at the outset on rice and salt brought with gifts from Kampuchea. In exile, he proclaimed the Khmer People's National Liberation Front here. The colonel said that for the time being the movement's armed forces do not have to invade Vietnam, but that small-scale actions are being carried out—New York Times News Service.

Tojo's ghost comes back to haunt Japanese

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Dec 26

On a cold December morning 31 years ago last Sunday the traitor of the gallows in Tokyo's Sugamo prison sprang open and General Hideki Tojo, the man who led Japan into the disastrous war, fell to his death.

Six other war criminals were executed on the same day and their bodies were transported to Yokohama and cremated under the supervision of allied guards.

General Douglas MacArthur, the commander of the American occupation forces, who believed that the Japanese would attempt to deify Tojo's remains, instructed that the ashes be scattered out at sea.

But unknown to the American authorities, workers had secretly scooped up a few of Tojo's ashes. They were hidden in a buried urn for four years and later handed to Tojo's widow after the occupation forces left.

But, in contrast to General MacArthur's fears, the Japanese made no immediate attempt to turn their wartime leader into a martyr and in the ensuing two decades of economic growth and democratic rule, Tojo's name began to fade with history.

Then, in April, the nation was informed that the names of Tojo and 14 other war criminals had been secretly placed in the inner sanctum of Tokyo's Yasukuni shrine, holy grounds dedicated to Japan's 2,500,000 war dead.



General Tojo eating dinner in the ante-room of the court where he was later sentenced to death.

But most newspapers and a majority of Japanese have condemned the decision. Criticizing it, the *Mainichi Daily News* said: "It would be simply unthinkable that the Germans would deify Göring or Goebbels only because 33 years have passed since their death. Japanese Shintoism is very generous and forgiving. Can we forget the responsibilities of Hideki Tojo during the war? Any person worshipping at the shrine in future will automatically be

paying homage to a class of war criminals. Some visitors may want to pray only for their fathers, husbands or brothers who lost their lives during the war.

"Can we lower our heads in reverence for the man who led us into unprecedented havoc? Can we pray for the repose of his soul? In the view of Shintoism Tojo may be a person who did much for his country, but had the bad luck to be hanged for the service he rendered. And now 31 years

after his death he deserves to be rehabilitated as a martyr. His responsibility, however, is a matter of state, not religion may arbitrarily rule on," the paper concluded.

Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the Japanese Prime Minister, visited the shrine in April to pay his respects to those who died. Replying to a barrage of criticism, Mr Ohira said he had visited the shrine as a private citizen.

But the influential *Asahi Shimbun* reported: "Former Prime Minister Hideki Tojo and other war criminals are enshrined at Yasukuni shrine. Despite this Mr Ohira decided to visit the shrine. His action will eventually lead to acquiescence to the belief that Tojo and others died for their country and will lend strength to the argument that war leaders carry no responsibility for their actions during the war."

The debate has raged on in recent months but on the thirty-first anniversary of Tojo's execution there was little evidence to suggest that a new generation will attempt to deify the country's wartime leaders.

The Yasukuni shrine, the spiritual font of Japanese militarism four decades ago, marked the anniversary without show or ceremony.

There were no crowds at the shrine and a slow stream of worshippers trickled into the grounds to pay their respects to a lost husband, brother or father. Tojo's name was not mentioned.

Asked to explain why Tojo's name has been added to the shrine's roll of honour, a priest said the souls of 25 million war dead repose in Yasukuni.

"What must be kept in mind is the differences between the moral and religious standards of the East and West," he said. "According to the tenets of Christianity only the good go to heaven when they die. In Japan everyone enters Nirvana if they are Buddhist when they die."

We are not attempting to resurrect Tojo. We are simply laying his ghost to rest."

ENTERTAINMENTS

S Seats at cut price to students just before performance. When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN 8.30-10.00 (Gendarmen credit cards 800 5500)
THE ROYAL BALLET
Tonight: 7.30. *CINDERELLA*.
Sat: 7.30. *THE ROYAL BALLET*.
Tonight: 7.30. *DIE FLIEGERIN*.
Sat: 7.30. *LA TRAVIATA*.
Admission: 10.00. 12.50. 15.00. 17.50. 20.00. 22.50. 25.00. 27.50. 30.00. 32.50. 35.00. 37.50. 40.00. 42.50. 45.00. 47.50. 50.00. 52.50. 55.00. 57.50. 60.00. 62.50. 65.00. 67.50. 70.00. 72.50. 75.00. 77.50. 80.00. 82.50. 85.00. 87.50. 90.00. 92.50. 95.00. 97.50. 100.00.

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Ronald Butt asks for an occasional weekend truce

Why can't the politicians give us a rest?

Christmas, among other things, is a kind of truce in the striving which we suppose (often with undue confidence in the consequences of our activity) makes the world go round. It is not simply a matter of having a holiday; you can do that in August. What is different about Christmas is that you can knock off safely knowing that everyone else is doing the same. Just as medieval chivalry, under the Truce of God, agreed that on certain days each week all would abstain from fighting in order to give the peasants and the crops a chance, so our annual feast of peace and goodwill is a brief respite during which a man (and for all I know these days, a woman) can put aside ambitions without fear that anyone else will steal a march. Which is more than can be said for August, a month notorious for hostilities of one sort and another.

For a few days at Christmas there are no rivals. Mrs Thatcher can afford not to make a speech because she knows Mr Callaghan will be silent. And vice versa. Sir Geoffrey Howe can afford to put on his gum boots and sweep the leaves and concentrate on not smoking; Mr Healey can stride over the Sussex downs if he likes. Mr Heseline can take his mind off ailing civil servants and turn to the calmer pleasures of aviculture; even the Labour left, perhaps, can have a day off from thinking about how to administer the coup de grace to the Labour right.

Grub street, too, is torpid,

and snoozing with some degree of content, except perhaps for the unquiet minds of *Guardian* women worrying about the sexist boys their children have been given and wondering whether, perhaps, there's a column in it. But by and large the social virtue of Christmas is that all its activity has the virtue ascribed by Oscar Wilde to art: it is quite useless.

So why don't we do it more often? Well, of course, the majority of (more or less) commercially productive mankind cannot be spared too many working days, though they have done remarkably well recently in turning two days off into two weeks, and I can say that while the help on the microchip they will do better still. You may say: but the better part of humanity, which is neither in Parliament nor Fleet Street, can have a truce every weekend. I am not so sure that you would be right, what with office papers taken home in executive briefcases for weekend work, moonlighting, toiling in the garden to keep up with the gnome next door and, what is worse, thinking about Monday. Whoever did his gardening or thinking at Christmas? (Don't all reply at once.)

But it is not, I must admit, of ordinary folk that I am thinking for this is, after all, most of the time, a column about public affairs. I must not, therefore, conceal that in this disquisition it is the politicians I have chiefly in mind, who, as we all know, are under so much stress that their marriages break up because their

I fear that if Christmas came once a month or quarter they would suffer severe withdrawal symptoms for which their homes would not compensate

wives cannot compete with their husbands' mistress politics. At any rate, so it is said, although I personally take with a pinch of salt the avowal of politicians and many more beside who say they sacrificed their marriages on the altar of their calling. (Their wives' delightful replacements can hardly feel complimented by being allocated so casual a bit-part in the marital tragedy.)

Still, let us give the politicians the benefit of the doubt. Let us acknowledge the stress and strain, and ponder whether for them, Christmas might, after all, come rather more than once a year (minus the port and pudding, of course) to the benefit of their families and their arteries.

It so happens that this very idea was not so long ago recommended by the Speaker of the German Bundestag, Herr Richard Stücklen, according to a report from the

Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger. In his inaugural speech, Herr Stücklen observed that politicians really ought to be able to spend one free weekend a month with their families, and at first he thought of enlisting the support of party leaders, but with a general election campaign in the offing, that did not seem realistic.

So he invited to dinner the general secretaries of all three parties (they are the ones who plan party-political events) and asked them to set a good example personally. Could not the general secretaries and business managers put aside a weekend a month and keep it clear of party political engagements themselves for a start? Of course, a countrywide free weekend would not be feasible to start with, what with local and regional elections, and the Munich Oktoberfest, and the Rhineland's wine festival. Still even a local free weekend a

quarter would be something.

Well, here is an initiative for Mr Speaker Thomas to ponder, and the parties' headquarters as well, which would save quite a lot of money spent on duplicating the weekend speeches that fill the wastepaper baskets of Sunday newspapers. Think of a free weekend in which nobody made any political drama, on the *World at One*, and nobody appeared on that mid-morning television programme whose name escapes me because I have a conscientious scruple about watching politics before lunch on Sunday. Just imagine a weekend of political silence (except, presumably, from Mr Powell who would be as averse from this self-denying ordinance as he is from participating in the register of Members' interests).

But alas, I do not think it would work. I do not think that the politicians would want one silent weekend a month; I do not think they want to give up the round of applause, the paragraph in the Sunday press, hobnobbing at the Labour Club or with the constituency chairman. I fear that if Christmas came once a month or quarter they would suffer severe withdrawal symptoms for which more time to devote to their household gods and goddesses would be inadequate compensation. There are not many politicians whose principal absorption off as well as on duty is anything except politics. Without political action, they would be like the passengers in T. S. Eliot's

underground train that stops too long between stations, the conversation rising and slowly fading into silence.

"And you see behind every face the mental emptiness deepens."

Leaving the growing terror of nothing to think about... I dare say politicians have always been like that; they are not easily separated from their politics. For is not the point of it all, the politicians, that politics are fun? And were politics not always, at bottom, a compulsive kind of elitist sport? A king could be what the political scientists call a decision-maker while out hunting, and we all know about political country-house weekends in the age of democracy. If the politicians seldom knocked right off when the boroughs were rotten (though admittedly they seldom in those days knocked right off either), how can we expect them to risk a truce when even voice counts? On the whole, I think they make their speeches because they like it, and not just because it is the right thing to do.

These things being so, Christmas must continue to be rationed to once a year. Even so, I fear that Herr Stücklen will come unstuck. I would not put much on Mr Speaker Thomas's chances of persuading the politicians to prefer the bosoms of their families to a weekend speech. Like the rest of mankind, only perhaps more so, politicians cannot bear too much reality.

Bernard Levin

Sing you pickets

How on earth is a man like me to earn a living satirising the follies of the human race when so many of its leading members are implicitly determined to take the bread out of my mouth by satirising themselves? Have the principles of job-demarcation been entirely abandoned by these modern-day magicians? Is the Bridlington Agreement null and void? Is there no mercy left?

I ask because it is revealed that the official Labour Party songbook is to be revised.

That I may say, is pretty good for a start; that the Labour Party has an official songbook came as welcome and delightful news to me. But it is when the story gets down to the facts that the revisions are to take that I begin to feel the shadows of redundancy closing upon me. For instance, it seems that "Knocked 'em in the Old Kent Road" was included in the old book, but is now to be omitted, though Bishop's "Jerusalem" (presumably in the Party setting, which in my youth I sang, I know not how often on the Last Night of the Proms) is to be spared. Largely, it seems because it was played at Mr Eric Heffer's wedding, and because Mr Max Madden says it will be dropped over his dead body, which strikes me as quite a good idea. I'm afraid.

It seems that the general secretary of the party, Mr Ron Hayward (who really does seem determined to put himself beyond the reach of any possible rival for the title of the biggest black sheep in the Labour Party) sent a circular to local Labour parties up and down the land, inviting their suggestions for the revision of the Prayer Book, that is, the Labour Party's official hymnal. "This was led, anybody but Mr Hayward would have realised it must, to the emergence from the woodwork of some of those creatures who would, if they had their way (and they will, quite rightly so), would have swept away the *Servant of the People* on the ground that the title is both an encouragement to racism and an unjustified slur on persons of restricted growth."

You think I'm joking? No, mister, I'm not joking. I'm looking for new and better suggestions for deletions from the new songbook are "The Old Folks at Home" (better known as "Way Down upon the Swanee River") because it might be thought derogatory to blacks, and "God Save the Queen" because, similarly, it is thought to encourage male chauvinism.

But it is when it comes to the suggestions for inclusion in the new, purged songbook that the temptation to reach for the disinfectant becomes almost irresistible. That the dreadful barbers of the most manicured fringes of extreme feminism are devoid of a sense of humour will surprise no one who has ever encountered them or the words of their hymns. When, as always, is the most depressing part of this nonsense is the way in which others insist on being *plus idiot que les autres*. Here, for instance, is Mr Paul Collins, the Transport House official responsible for steering the suggestions made by Labour Party members and drawing up the new book accordingly. "We're very determined," he says, "to do this, horrible, grudge-led, poisoning off of the witless tendency, becomes first audible and then deafening, to weed out songs which haven't been relevant."

I sometimes think that when they will and "relevant" without any idea of what it means, what is worse than our world than the fact that that perfectly decent word has come to mean "What the nastiest and most intolerant slanders in society find acceptable and are willing to permit when they come to power?"

That is not all. Oh, would that it were; but it isn't. For Mr Collins is now content with leaving out that which is not relevant; he is also determined to put in what is. "We've tried," he says, "to get in more contemporary material, women's

rights songs, Black songs, even reggae". And some indication of what he may be talking about can be gathered from the list of songs submitted for inclusion. They include: "The Bomb Thunder" (I am not making it up—if I could make up things like that I wouldn't be worried about the bomb would I?); and "The Song of the Grunwick Pickets".

Yes, mister, you did hear right; there is a jolly duty designed for community singing wherever the Labour Party is convivially gathered together called "The Song of the Grunwick Pickets", and my only regret is that I do not know the words. That, however, is only trifling objection, for I can make them up, confident as to do so that mine can hardly be very different from the real ones.

Bloody scabs! Bosses' marks Niggers out! Long live Marx! Smash the capitalist system now

Kill the fozz! Kill the pigs! What they need is Russian Miss Margaret Thatcher is a cow Smash the capitalist system now

Blacklegs out! They shall no pass Callaghan can kiss my arse Revolution! Long live Mao Smash the capitalist system now

Workers of the world, unite The Bamber-Mainhoff gang I right So's the I.R.A.—and how! Smash the capitalist system now

All together, one two three WORKERS' SOLIDARITE! Buckingham Palace to the plough Smash the capitalist system now

Wall, I must have my fun But what fun can be extracted from the fact that the great before-mentioned dreadful harridans are insisting on the inclusion of their song for little girls (I am very close to regretting that the old book didn't include "Three Little Girls from School", for the they might have burned Tramport House to the ground, Ron Hayward, Paul Collins and all) it begins, "I'm going to be an Engineer", which is sure enough to make even the hardest funster weep.

Are there really super-liberal Labour mothers who take their infant daughter upon their knees and teach them to slip in numbers with "Going to be an Engineer"? The most tragic irony is that the answer to that question is No. There are no such mothers actual or potential; but there are women who wish that their were, and who if they are ever in a position to enforce their frightful beliefs, will see that no other songs are permitted to any mother or any child; and there are men willing to give credence and circulation to such base and idiot myths as the "Goodnight Ladies" is derogatory to women and "I'm Going to be an Engineer" an appropriate song for little girls.

So perhaps there is a role for me yet. Not in satirising the unsatirical, but in drawing attention to the way in which freedom and good sense will ultimately be lost, which will not be by the thunder of the jackboot on the door at three o'clock in the morning, but by the steady advance of such attitudes as those displayed in the revision of the Labour Party official songbook, the principle behind which is Malvolito's, a nobly rebuked by Sir Toby in *Twelfth Night*: "Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, then shall be no more cakes and ale?" Yes, by St Anne, a ginger shall be not 'tween mount too."

I forgot to mention that "The Campaigner's Race" is likely to be included in the Revised Version, and "Glad to be Gay" substituted for it. But even if people of the kind here deal with, that must be a joke. No, why, then, farewell, Othello occupation's gone!

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How the Vatican is trying to stop the flight from the religious life

Thousands of monks and nuns have abandoned their religious houses for a return to the lay life while some of those who remain insist on pressing so far forward of the main body of the Roman Catholic Church that they take all the shocks inevitably felt first by the pious.

Added to this effect of an eagle with two heads, one advancing and the other fleeing, the religious orders soon found that the present Pope liked neither aspect. His disciplinary side sees departures as defection and the religious have suffered psychologically from his refusal to grant formal laicization to those who want to leave. His search to impose unity makes a safeguard look out of place and his own Polish experience was not a helpful preparation for dealing with the religious orders in a wider context.

There is a feeling of superiority on the part of the Polish diocesan clergy towards the religious orders. This is true of other Catholic countries: Spain has just recently had its first bishop to be drawn from the religious orders, and in Ireland the collaboration between parish priests and monks is often rather fraught. Even in Ulster, in the Falls Road, where solidarity might be expected to be all, the relationship is not happy. Priests readily complain about the suspicious greetings they receive from parish priests. But Poland has an historical factor, or so the hierarchy maintains. The Prime Minister is supposed to have some traditional right for scrutinising monastic appointments. The Vatican has little to say about this on the grounds that they do not have the historical evidence and nobody wants to upset the strong character and delicately placed Cardinal Wyszyński. The Pope is remembered as having been notably strict in his dealings with the local religious orders when he was Archbishop of Cracow.

This explains the first shocks early in the reign. The Jesuits were quick to feel them. They have lost many of their following: their membership of 35,968 in 1965 fell in 10 years to 29,636. Much of their work in the third world is experimental and some of



Cardinal Eduardo Pironio (left), head of the sacred congregation for the religious orders: not conservative by nature.



Cardinal Silvio Oddi: an avowed conservative at the head of the sacred congregation for the clergy.

them especially in Latin America have been accused of leaning too far to the left. This also explains the prevalence of Polish jokes in Jesuit establishments and such unhappy personal examples as that of a young Indian Jesuit who was received by the Pope and was told, not in a very good humoured way: "You are not all Marxists, then."

The remark was doubly unhelpful given that the Jesuits are relying on India as one of their great sources for vocations in the future, and so far India is living up to these hopes.

The atmosphere at the summit is supposed now to be improving. In mid-December the Pope received the steering committee of the organization here which groups heads of religious orders, had them to supper and spent, in all, some three hours talking to them. The meeting was said to have been marked by some preoccupation on the Pope's side but largely he was serene and dealt, it is said, in a not very loving way with the problems of the orders. And the meeting was not an encounter, in the sense of a line of superiors putting their cases to the Pope. There was a normal ebb and flow of conversation.

The report is encouraging because a continued attrition would be damaging not only to the Catholic Church as a whole but also to the normal work-

ings of the Vatican. The Pope has placed an avowed conservative, Cardinal Oddi, at the head of the sacred congregation dealing with the clergy. Even the Pope's most fervent supporters among the cardinals try to argue the appointment away by saying that the Pope was badly informed about the candidates. The fact remains that the sacred congregation for the religious orders is still headed by the Argentinean Cardinal Pironio, who is not conservative by nature, or disciplinary and being hopeful for the future, tries to prepare for what is to come. As some of his problems, including the Papal refusal to grant laicizations, are similar to those of

the clergy, the tension could become too discouraging.

The superiors of the religious orders have barely emerged from a conference here which on the face of it looked like having to face up to a critical situation. They were told that more than 20,000 monks had chosen to return to the world, 30,000 nuns had done the same in the United States alone and more than 15,000 in Italy, all within the space of the last 10 years. They dealt with such forbidding subjects as alcoholism and psychiatric treatment for monks and nuns. Their discussions turned around a report concerned mainly with the causes of departures and what

should be done about them. The report was based on a dozen superiors general and four provincial superiors in the autumn.

The report confirmed the principal reason for the flight from the religious life: human growth in a climate of acceleration of history, the concept of the rights of the individual, the new concept of authority, of youth and of women, the consumer society, secularization, Marxist ideas, as well as the enormous influence of the second Vatican council with the difficulties in its assimilation, interpretation, putting into effect and the pluralism derived from it. Criticism was directed at the traditional methods of recruitment: the preoccupation with numbers rather than quality, the lack of a deep experience of God and assimilation of the principles of the religious life, the absence of a true vocation at the beginning.

Among the first requirements for renewal of religious institutions were seen to be a self-examination of these institutions themselves, in the light of the conviction that situations have changed and so institutions must change the methods for reaching their aims. A spiritual tone should be revived, the primacy of contemplation restored and a connection required between contemplation and action. There should be a better selection of candidates. An immediate lack to be met urgently was the reconstruction of confidence in institutions. Priests' studies should be realistic and adapted to modern requirements.

This meeting did not end with a feeling of continuing disaster. The reason for a certain hope in the future was one which is fairly general now throughout much of the Catholic Church. The prospects in the third world are regarded as good. Latin America, Africa and Asia all have such qualities as an increase in vocations of regard for the contemplative life, or an abundance of youth not yet reduced to the religious life, or the European young people, who are no longer ready to take on a religious life, are what some see as a prospect for the future of the religious orders in the future.

Peter Nichols

LONDON DIARY

The mystery of the cupboard

The invitation was cryptic but irresistible. Would I help three ladies solve The Mystery of the Cupboard? I went post haste to Charterhouse in the City of London, rendezvous with the ladies and, ascending to the first floor, confronted the large glass-fronted cupboard in question. It had been locked for years, I was told.

"How exciting!", breathed Mrs. Belinda Norman-Butler. "I have been wanting to look inside this ever since my father showed it to me more than 30 years ago. But they've not been able to find the keys until now."

Mrs Norman-Butler is a great granddaughter of William Makepeace Thackeray, great son of Charterhouse school. And the cupboard was packed with Thackerayana, early and special editions of his works, bound volumes of the journals he wrote for and a pile of his pictures.

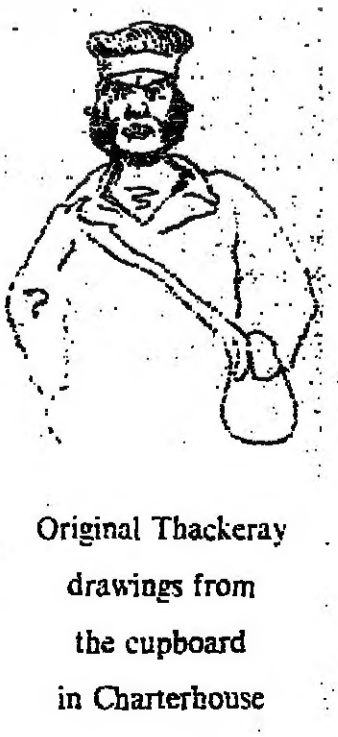
Def. turns of the long-lost keys and we were in. Fingers were soon black with dust. Among the pictures we found what we were after: a dozen or so original Thackeray

sketches, not seen for years and certainly not published before. There were Cairo street scenes, faces, a hand-drawn card for Christmas, 1849, and sketches showing Thackeray as a fool on a donkey, as a dog and as a bespectacled countenance half-hidden by a handkerchief. There was also a party piece: the Lord's Prayer written on a circle the size of a three-penny piece, executed on Garrick Club notepaper. (And as in all the best art stories, there was a dash of forgery: a couple of the pictures we found were later judged to be Thackeray, but good pastiches.)

Mrs Norman-Butler declared herself delighted. So, too, did the other ladies, Mary Griffith and Ethel Hurwic, who work for Cassells, the publishers, and were hunting unpublished Thackeray sketches for a book coming out next autumn.

Titled *An Uneasy Victorian*, it has been written by Ann Monsarrat, widow of Nicholas. She told me she became interested in Thackeray when she found Trollope's 1879 biography of him at her home in the island of Gozo, Malta.

"I knew little about him and decided to find out everything I could. I was lucky because there are good collections of Victorian books and magazines in Malta, dating from the garrison days. Poor Thackeray—a lovely



Original Thackeray drawings from the cupboard in Charterhouse

Left: Jane

Brookfield, Thackeray's love and torment.



the perfect union with a beautiful and companionable woman. His own wife was pretty but she was mad: and he had the worst of all deals, falling for Jane Brookfield, his best

friend's wife. She was a beast, a great stringer-along, and played him like a fish. I feel angry about her more than I do about his wife, and she let our sex down.

"He had VD when very young and suffered ill health because of it. He gambled away his money and lost more in bank crashes. But it was his pride that he got it all back, out of the inkwell. I grew to love him but I don't think I have overestimated. With wit and irony he always cut himself down to size."

Amplification of justice

As barristers rest on hard-earned guineas during the law recess, fondling new perukes that Santa brought, what are they thinking of? I would guess that some are debating seriously whether to have their ears syringed.

I reached this conclusion after visiting the awesome cathedral of the Royal Courts of Justice and watching Lord Wilgery, the Lord Chief Justice, about his business. His court is a great library, wood-panelled, with handsome volumes stacked high on all walls. Ushers pad quietly like devoted temple servants.

The Lord Chief and his co-judge emerge from separate green-curtained doors, and exit like wise, like rotating figures on novelty Swiss clocks.

So far so impressive. But undermined, I thought, by the Lord Chief Justice's episodes of inaudibility. Counsel begged his Lordship's pardon rather frequently and they learn to catch words like courtiers bowing a sovereign. Whole words were swallowed and sentences tilted into mumble. I wished at times I had had an ear trumpet. Certainly justice is seen to be done, but should it not also be heard with crystal clarity?

Mutton is dead

As English tradition withers, Sir Simpson's, the Strand temple of trencherwork, noble din of roast beef, mutton and venison, is in jeopardy. It is mutton, the Lord Chief Justice says, that is the problem.

Mr Leslie Whitlow, near-buyer for the Savoy group, gave me the grim bad news. "Mutton has been declining in popularity, and they have to get good mutton now. A lot of shoddy for kebabs. It is sad—"

whole generation of Englishmen is growing up without tinned mutton and caper sauce. But the saddle of lamb is good and this and, with the French not buying British lamb, there's plenty about."

I went to check. Mutton was indeed dead at Simpson's. An there was a sight for strong men: a table of French men scoffing lamb with Calligies of joy. The end of an era.

Sexism going too far

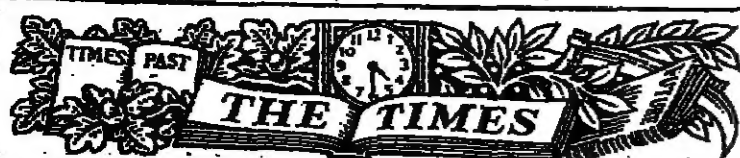
A colleague telephone a London office: was told his quarry was out, and was put through to the man's secretary.

She: "Hello."

He: "Is that Mr Smith's secretary?"

"I am getting increasingly fed up with that kind of sexist remark. You wouldn't have said that if a man had answered. This sort of thing should stop."

Trevor Fishlock



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE SANCTIONS WEAPON

he bleak Christmas suffered by the American hostages in Iran has been slightly alleviated by the visit of four Christian businessmen, but there is still no sign of an end to their ordeal. Meanwhile President Carter is under growing political pressure to do something. So far his careful handling of the problem has been a dramatic increase in public support. To their credit, the American people are not lining up for military action, unless they realize that this would bring death to the hostages. But they do not take easily to a situation in which their country, the most powerful in the world, is unable to rescue its citizens from illegal "seign captivity". In this atmosphere, President Carter cannot afford to be helpless. Still less can he afford to fail to bring the hostages home.

He has therefore embarked on a policy of small steps designed gradually to increase the pressure on Iran. He has expelled the majority of Iranian diplomats from the United States, won a verdict against Iran in the International Court of Justice. He is now entering the more problematic area of economic pressure, starting with the freezing of Iranian assets in American banks and moving towards a trade embargo. Vance has been sounding out the Russians, who are being asked for their views. If there is enough support the United Nations Security Council will be asked to impose sanctions. Alternatively there is the possibility of a naval blockade of the United States alone.

Mr. Thatcher has already signalled her support for the United States in general terms, "she was right to do so. There is an obligation to help an ally in a situation of this sort," and "it is a strong common interest imposing penalties on the behaviour of Iran. On the other hand there can be legitimate worries about whether economic sanctions would really do the intended result."

Firstly, as we know from the Rhodesian experience, there will always be people willing to circumvent them. Even now, Japan appears to be doing its best to help Iran around the difficulties caused by the freezing of its American assets. Secondly, if Iran's oil sales were affected there would be awkward repercussions on world oil markets. Thirdly, and most important, it is difficult to predict the political effect in Iran itself, even if sanctions could be made to bite.

For the more dedicated religious elements sanctions might be welcome. They would drive Iran back towards the poorer and simpler life for which these zealots hanker and conveniently strengthen hatred of the United States, its allies and everything it stands for. As Mr. Mohammed Reza Khomeini said, "No body can fight a nation which is ready to die because death for them is only a door to paradise". Hardship is no threat to those who can be persuaded to welcome it. Alternatively, if the Russians conspicuously broke an embargo the left wing parties might be the greatest beneficiaries.

On the other hand Iran is not populated entirely by religious zealots. There is a large middle class without the slightest interest in martyrdom, and there are the government officials who see very clearly the hardships and dangers which Iran is slowly bringing on itself because of the rash action of a few students. They are certainly profoundly disturbed by the threat of even an incomplete trade embargo, and there are already signs that they are seeking a way out of the impasse. According to Mr. Heikal there is a plan to hold a trial of the Shah with the hostages as witnesses. The aim would be to focus the world's attention on the nature of the Shah's regime and his connections with foreign

politicians. The Shah would then be sentenced in absentia and the hostages released.

The difficulty is to know whether this plan has a chance of being put through in an orderly manner. The situation is too unstable, and the regime too divided, to be sure. It does, however, look like the way out that would be least damaging for all concerned. The hostages would live, and the Iranians would feel they had got their grievance against the Shah off their chests and made their point to the world. Admittedly they should not be allowed to achieve this luxury by such brutal and illegal means but this may be the least of several evils. Other solutions might drive them still deeper into a siege mentality and cause the hostages to be killed. It should, therefore, be one of the aims of western policy to make things easier for those in Iran who are seeking the least unsatisfactory solution.

At present it looks as if the threat of economic sanctions and the spreading isolation of Iran are having the desired effect of concentrating the minds of these people on the dangers ahead. Possibly they are making headway among their less reasonable colleagues, especially as it must now be clear to them that the original aim of the whole enterprise—the return of the Shah—is never going to be achieved. So far, therefore, the policy of Mr. Carter has been well conceived. He has not set deadlines or committed himself to irrevocable actions. He has played for time and very slowly increased the pressure while giving the American people sufficient impression of action to avoid losing their confidence. He is now approaching an area of greater risk. Too little pressure could persuade people that he was bluffing. Too much could harden resistance in Iran and weaken the position of the moderates. The middle road is narrow. In finding his way along it he needs the sensitive support of his allies.

PAIN AS PART OF THE WEST

one expects that Spain's relations to join the European Community are going to be easy. They get under way in next year. At the recent treaty between Señor Leopoldo Sotelo, the Spanish Minister responsible, and Community Ministers, it was not possible to agree on a set date for trying to join the main body of the Community will drag feet, and wanted a commitment to aim for agreement by end of next year, so that they be sure of joining on January 1, 1983. The Community members refused to make any commitment, largely because of reservations by France and Italy, of which are worried about Mediterranean agricultural cuts.

There are officials in Brussels who consider that the negotiations with Spain and Portugal will be more difficult than those in 1970 and 1971. In case of Britain, the negotiations were between countries at similar level of development, and Portugal are not just a new Mediterranean member, but a new Mediterranean member, which have to be carefully thought. There is no reason to suppose that these difficulties are insurmountable, however, and the negotiations should be

seen as essentially part of a much broader process, which is the return of Spain into the mainstream of European affairs after an absence of many years, going back into the last century. There seems no doubt that most Spaniards want this. The adoption of democracy after the long twilight of the Franco era and entry into the European Community are closely linked in their minds. But Spain is a country with its own distinctive outlook on the world, and under the new democratic regime it has begun to be much more active internationally than it was under Franco. Some of its actions have hardly been orthodox by western European standards, and this is bound to make itself felt when matters of foreign policy come up for discussion in the enlarged Community.

The most obvious instances are the warm reception given in Madrid this autumn to Mr. Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Spain's presence, even though only as an observer, at the recent meeting of the non-aligned movement in Havana. Spain has long been a friendly neighbour with the Arab world, whose influence it was after all under for several centuries, and the visit of Mr. Arafat arose from the fact that it has never formally recognized Israel. Mr. Arafat is keen to ensure that it does not do so when it joins the European Community. The meeting in Havana was seen in Madrid not just as

a way of keeping on good terms with the Third World, but more specifically as part of a policy of developing close relations with Spanish-speaking Latin America. Spain never broke off relations with Cuba, and it is now trying to take advantage of its historical and cultural links with the whole area.

The biggest issue facing Spain is whether it should join Nato, presumably with the United States treaty in 1981. For the time being the Government is concentrating on entry into the European Community, which is supported by all the main parties, and has put off the Nato question, which is much more controversial, at least until after next year's European security conference, which will be held in Madrid. But sooner or later the issue will have to be faced, and the debate opened between those who, like the ruling Union of the Democratic Centre, support joining Nato and those who think that Spain should follow a more neutralist path. The present Government's position is that Spain is definitely part of the West. The outcome of the debate on Nato, as of the negotiations with the European Community, will show just how the Spanish interpret this. It is a matter of importance for the rest of Europe, and not least for Britain, since if Spain is part of a wider European framework it should be easier to find a solution for Gibraltar.

ges and trade unions

Mr Denis MacShane
As the MacShane who features in recent House of Lords findings in *Express Newspapers Ltd v. MacShane*, I can comment on your article (December 18) in which you charge the Law Lords with deficient care for individual rights.

It was at stake a year ago that 8,500 provincial journalists went on strike for a decent wage and a decent job. It was then that the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) could then the President) could the strike effective. In order to that we called a strike at the Association and asked our Street members to block PA as a further measure of support.

Express Newspaper Ltd, it should be noted, is an individual person, to whom the NUJ from this modest piece of action. Interpreting hastily affidavits, with no witness evidence or cross-examination, a High Court judge then three special court judges for *Express Newspapers Ltd* against the NUJ.

Denying to lawyers and judges as newspapers and unions, I so many lawyers and misinterpretations of the real industrial situation that I lost a deal of confidence in the court's findings.

It is important to remember that Denning and his colleagues for a private company, while individuals who were on strike, ignored it is easy to portray as an amoralist devoid of any sympathies. My constant feeling as I listened to judges giving the case last year was for individual journalists struggling in up a family on £20 a week. He not expect a measure of

support from his fellow union members without interference from the judges?

Workers remain individuals on joining a union. But listening to the recent House of Lords findings in *Express Newspapers Ltd v. MacShane* and *Lawton* last year I became convinced that, in their view, a person who joins a union loses his or her individuality, becomes an *interchangeable* part of the machine, and holding the rights of capital industrialized, in this case, in *Express Newspapers Ltd*.

I am glad, of course, that the House of Lords found for the NUJ. I think they upheld the law as it stands. No doubt Mr. Phipps will soon change that to favour further the rights of private companies over those of individual workers.

Notwithstanding the Lord's ruling the damage to our strike had already been effectively done by four judges, who used their power against individual journalists at a time when it was most useful to the employers.

Even despite the Lord's ruling I remain bitter and suspicious of the role of judges in industrial relations. Maybe there are a few judgments that come down in favour of individual workers I shall change my mind.

Yours faithfully,
DENIS MACSHANE,
29 Gloucester Crescent, NW1,
December 21.

British Nuclear Fuels Ltd are proposing to use a dam to raise the level of the lake by one metre in order to increase their flow of water to 11 million gallons a day. They say this will make little difference to the lake and the valley. However, it is clear that it will create reservoir conditions with large areas flooded at high water which turn into a morass in drought conditions. On top of this there will be the inevitable ugly tourist reaction. This is a typical tourist reaction, but I am sure the farmer who will lose large areas of grazing with a consequent reduction in numbers of sheep and cattle will be much more concerned.

My own view is that further demands for more water will follow and the valley will be completely flooded.

As a nation we are not in the business of supplying cheap water for nuclear power at the expense of our heritage. The price is too high.

Yours faithfully,
E. H. HARRISON,
41 Redbourn Way,
Sawbrough,
December 12.

One-armed bandit
From Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Kennedy
Sir, Your excellent British Legion Club installed a one-armed bandit. Fortunately, its annual profit exceeded £5,000. A sick, or happy society?

Yours faithfully,
E. H. HARRISON,
41 Redbourn Way,
Sawbrough,
December 12.

Put out by a cab driver
From Mr R. von H. Spence
Sir, Mr. Durlston's letter (December 19) cannot go unanswered regarding one remark he makes. Certainly he has every reason to be annoyed that the Angel at midnight by a cab driver, but to say that

There will, of course, be other social charges in meeting the costs of closures. Can our leaders claim, with the slightest degree of confidence, that the labour force removed from steel and ancillary activities will be devoted to more profitable activities which will earn the money to pay for the steel imports? Of course they cannot. There will just be a bit more national TV watching, another step in running down Britain.

I can recall, in the heyday of Harold Wilson, arguing with politicians who were determined to take the best out of our so-called overheated economy and reduce national production. I argued that all that could do would be to put up our costs relative to more productive countries in the future and so make it more difficult to earn from exports, unless we accepted a lower standard of living. The politicians disagreed, but whom has history shown to be right?

Car industry figures last weekend showed that other Common Market countries now hold a larger share of our car market than United Kingdom factories. If our politicians have their way the same thing is likely to happen with steel.

They seem determined to pour out Britain's hard-earned money buying the things we can easily produce ourselves.

I submit that the same laws which govern the actions of any thrifty husband and housewife should govern national economics.

Yours sincerely,
G. BROWNE,
2 Beauchamp Road,
East Molesey,
Surrey,
December 12.

Value of deeds
From Mr M. A. Faraday
Sir, At a recent sale a small collection of two or three dozen medieval deeds was sold for £1,100. These deeds related to a few modest properties in a small country town and were neither works of art nor rare of their kind. Their sole use would be as reference material for a few lines of a single work of local history, which would not be purchased. Such a work might entail reference to 2,000 to 3,000 documents and would sell at a price which might modestly reward the publisher but would not reward the writer even for his labour.

Even if there were a few indirect rewards, such as lecture commissions, the writer could hardly make more than £200. If this increment were ascribed to the materials, rather than the labour, it would suggest a maximum value of between 4p and 10p a document, not £35 to £40 as realized in the sale.

As such deeds have little or no literary or aesthetic value or income-earning capacity, whence do they derive their value? Are there artificial influences on the market, such as foreign tax concessions for purchases of medieval manuscripts? money? So free a market cannot be good for historical scholarship; what can be done about it?

Yours faithfully,
M. A. FARADAY,
47 Warwick Gardens,
Wotton, Surrey,
December 13.

It is, in Professor Kirk's words, a "root and nail" effort to support the Hellenic Society's Appeal.

Yours, etc.,
DESMOND LEE,
PETER V. JONES,
Joint Association of Classical Teachers,
17 Pantons Street,
Cambridge,
December 16.

Year of the Parent

From Mr Francis Smith
Sir, In the dying hours of 1979, the Year of the Child, it is too much to hope that 1980 may prove to be the Year of the Parent?

FRANCIS SMITH,
Trumpeter House,
Bodley Street Green,
Hailsham,
Sussex,
December 15.

Letters to the Editor
The Editor of The Times
Dear Sir,
I am writing to you regarding the article in your issue of December 19, 1979, concerning the proposed closure of the Hellenic Society's Appeal.

While there are signs that the new course, whose first print has run out within a year, is helping to redress the balance, there is still an urgent need to retain and refresh teachers in a few years now, and to encourage the increasing numbers of teachers who come into our schools to teach classical studies (but with no knowledge of the Greek language) to learn Greek.

Yours faithfully,
R. von H. SPENCE,
53 Holloway Road, N7.

From Sir Desmond Lee and Dr P. V. Jones
Sir, If a postscript to Philip Howard's article on the Hellenic Society (December 13) is permitted, we who have been concerned with the production of the Joint Association of Classical Teachers' new Greek course (which was made possible by an appeal launched through the columns of *The Times* in 1974) have every reason to support Professor Kirk's appeal.

Yours, etc.,
DESMOND LEE,
PETER V. JONES,
Joint Association of Classical Teachers,
17 Pantons Street,
Cambridge,
December 16.

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PETER V. JONES,
Joint Association of Classical Teachers,
17 Pantons Street,
Cambridge,
December 16.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

National cost of home ownership

From Mr Bernard Kilroy
Sir, Your editorial of December 21 "A nation of home owners" overlooks the failure of successive governments to ask at what economic cost to the country the benefits of home ownership have been purchased. There are widespread reservations in the financial world that the massive redistribution of wealth involved in the purchase of houses, on behalf of home owners and building societies, which are damaging to the productive economy.

The new proposal of a right for council tenants to buy their houses at half price is a further disbursement of the capitalized value of tax-funded housing subsidies of the last 60 years. Previously discounts have been given to tenant-purchasers in return for restrictive conditions on re-sale.

But there is no basis in valuation law for discounts now to be related to length of tenancy since prospective rental income is at least equal to market value. Therefore, as never before, public assets will be disposed of at less than the best price. This means a further leakage of productive capital into consumption, eventually boosting the money supply, inflation and imports.

This Government has been preaching that there is no such thing as a free lunch. About price controls on house sales, *The Times* has a

duty to air caution about the economic distortions, about the net financial loss to ratepayers and taxpayers (according to the leaked paper from the Department of Environment itself) about the addition, through the mortgages on houses sold, to the huge and growing private housing sector borrowing requirements, which risks crowding out other investment.

It is no coincidence that these flaws are matched within the housing sector by inequities among and between all three features and by a steady deterioration of our housing stock.

Yes, we all know council housing can be rigid, insensitive and wasteful. And why would rent when owning is so favoured? But choice and independence could be given to tenants. And we can never replace the financial potential of council housing which limits its subsidies and borrowing requirements to funding the original investment.

It does not require additional resources, as owner-occupation does, simply to fund an exchange process which has no productive value. In our economic predicament, we should pause before we dismantle the internationally unique asset we have in our public housing.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD KILROY,
104 Frieside House,
Kensington Park Road, W.11.

Merits of setting doctrinal limits

From the Reverend Christopher Lewis
Sir, The Subdean of Lincoln (December 21) raises the important question of the effect which the activities of the Holy Office may have on ecumenical relations. He labels these activities as sectarian and as working against renewal and unity.

Although the methods of the Holy Office do seem archaic, I wonder whether the Church of England might not learn something from the current controversy. After all, the two professions are making the limits in a Church which does set limits.

Even though the setting of doctrinal limits is being done clumsily, it shows up the Church of England as a Church which has given up the attempt and which therefore lacks coherence and integrity. We gave up doctrinal unity some time ago; in 1980 we are making the sacrifice of liturgical unity by going *à la carte*. I do not agree that limiting setting works against renewal.

If a Church gives up the setting of limits it becomes a mere organizational convenience. Then the only grounds for unity with other Churches are organizational ones.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER LEWIS,
Ripon College,
Cuddesdon,
Oxford,
December 22.

the Church. It is to be hoped that the Pope's example will be followed by the bishops, who have a duty to guide, but some of whom have for too long appeared to be sitting on the fence.

We all want to see the reunion of Christendom, but this cannot come about by the creation of a low-common-denominator religion which can only be widely agreed because it is meaningless.

Surely the real answer is that all Christians, while standing by their fundamental beliefs, must learn to understand the beliefs of other denominations and then, in toleration and understanding, to discuss and cooperate until God's will, which must surely be the reunification of all Christians, is achieved?

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK WALL,
House of Commons,
December 24.

Future of the EEC

From Mr Derek Prag, MEP for Herefordshire (Conservative)
Sir, The historic action of the European Parliament in rejecting the Community Budget provides Britain with a unique opportunity. It gives us yet another chance of taking the lead in transforming the Community from its present stunted stage of a customs union and agricultural community into an effective economic union, able to expand employment, promote prosperity, and defend our interests in the world.

Such action would transform the atmosphere in which we negotiate the size of our net contribution to the Community across the exchanges. For European countries, it means that it declines. It must meet the real concerns of the people, and not just produce voluminous legislation. We now have the chance of doing this by turning the Community Budget into a positive force.

It means we must be prepared to see certain items of national expenditure taken over by the Community, on condition that our total public expenditure is not thereby increased. There are things the Community, acting for all its member states, can do more economically and more effectively than the national governments acting separately. But it cannot do them within the bounds of a Community Budget which amounts to only 0.7 per cent of the Community's gross product, or only 2 per cent of total public spending as at present.

If the Community Budget is to be transformed into an instrument of economic policy, it needs, as the McDougall report said, to account for some 2.2 per cent of gross product. In addition, for the Community to make an impact on employment, the "Orloli facility" for investment loans to industry must be expanded at least tenfold to £10 billion. That would surely make sense at a time when a major recession is looming.

Expansion of Community activity in fields such as regional policy, vocational training, industrial restructuring and energy research and development, would also help Britain, since we could expect to receive between 20 and 30 per cent of Community expenditure in these fields instead of the meagre 5 to 8 per cent we receive out of farm spending.

Our total receipts would then rise and our net contribution fall. Moreover, British proposals along these lines would harness to our cause the dissatisfaction so clearly expressed

by the European Parliament at the unplanned expansion of farm-support spending.

If, however, we appear opposed to all expansion of the Budget, and try to achieve our aims solely through massive cuts in farm spending, we shall actually spoil our chances of curbing the excesses of the common agricultural policy. Our partners, including even France, accept that these excesses must be curbed, but any threat to the CAP as a whole would be resisted by all eyes.

However one looks at the EEC and the problem of our own contribution to it, one is led inevitably to the conclusion that a larger Community Budget provides the key.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK PRAG,
27 Longton Avenue, SE26,
December 21.

From Sir Gilbert Longden
Sir, With respect, I think the headline to your report (December 18) of Mr Heath's speech at the award of the Adolph Benck prize at Chatham House yesterday: "Heath attack on EEC tactics by Britain" and the report itself, put a wrong emphasis on the speech.

Mr Heath agreed that Britain's excessive net contribution to the Community budget had to be tackled by the Heads of Government at Dublin, though he certainly suggested other ways in which it might have been handled; and queried the, to me, inexplicable vote by the British Government against the Parliament's proposed cuts in agricultural spending.

But it seemed to me that his main target for criticism was the Nine as a whole for having spent the entire time in pursuing what he called "family quarrels", and indeed only agreeing to meet again in February in order to continue the pursuit, instead of striving to arrive at a common European policy upon some of the great questions of the day, such as energy, unemployment, support for the United States, and our attitude to terrorism, world-wide.

This apparent lack of any sense of urgency, this continuing readiness to drift along at the mercy of the dangerous currents in the great world outside, has indeed filled me, and I am sure, many other Europeans, with a sense of frustration in the Community with dismay.

Yours sincerely,
GILBERT LONGDEN,
Travellers' Club,
Pall Mall, SW1,
December 18.

From Canon Colin Beswick
Sir, The sacking of Hans Küng will have wide repercussions and may well prove a critical point in the ecclesiastical history of our time. It certainly calls for the careful consideration of those in the Anglican Church.

It may have shattered any hopes of a united church under the aegis of a liberal catholicism, of which Hans Küng, although recognizable as an enfant terrible, was a widely read and much appreciated exponent.

It appears uncomfortable memories of Pius XI and the *Syllabus Errorum* and can do little to strengthen Christian apologetics. Religious truth is necessarily approximate and analogical, its statement depending much on the terms currently available. Theologians must be free to explore a mystery which will always elude precise statement and transcend human formulation.

The Church of England has been in something of an ecumenical dilemma, as has wisely refrained from taking steps which might preclude a rapprochement with Rome. Will we now feel discouraged in that direction and rather direct our energies towards our protestant brethren? This could have a significant effect both on the Church of England's understanding of itself as well as its future history.

We shall feel encouraged to rediscover our identity as a communion rooted in a catholic past and preserving its best insights but one wherein there will be found the freedom to explore the Mystery of God and to enjoy the resources of Christendom without having first to establish their imprimatur.

Yours sincerely,
COLIN BESWICK,
The Rectory,
Seven Stoke,
December 20.

From Mr James Wellbeloved, MP for Bexley, Erith and Crayford (Labour)
Sir, Poor Bernard Levin, renowned for the acidity of his pen rather than his depth of understanding has again made a bit of a fool of himself.

On Tuesday, December 18, under the heading "The ghost of which hunt past", he allowed his impetuous and fatuous literary style to outstrip his comprehension of a serious issue. Underestimated Mr Levin blunders on, for on Wednesday, December 19, beneath the heading "Levin's snipes at Catholics over the whole truth", he launched an attack upon a correspondent who in a letter to *The Times* (December 13) had the temerity to express an opinion contrary to the view held by the majority of the Catholic hierarchy.

In words of such chilling arrogant intolerance Mr Levin declared: "... if my castigation of him today makes any other campaigners stop and wonder whether they, too, have succumbed to the same temptation, it will have served yet another purpose, and that one, perhaps, the most important of all."

Let us hope that, in the spirit of Christmas goodwill, Mr Levin may come to accept that in a democracy it is a permitted and even to disagree with his opinions, and interpretations of events and that participants in and defenders of the democratic system will not be put off by the threat of castigation by

the pen of the clown of Fleet Street. Yours sincerely,
JAMES WELBELOVED,
House of Commons.

From Professor Charles Fletcher
Sir, On December 19 Mr Levin abused me at length as a liar and fanatic, in the light of his recollection of the BBC debate on "a ban on smoking in public places".

He was wrong about the intended nature of the debate. On September 17, in a letter which he had allowed me to quote, the BBC wrote to Mr Freud and Miss Strassino: "We will have to agree on a definition of public places, but for a starter we have David Edwards's proposal for a ban in banks, shops, theatres, cinemas and public offices".

No disagreement with this was received from either side till Mr Levin asked Mr Freud to agree to debate a total ban. We were then programmed to answer about penalties for smokers who broke the ban was in answer to a question on a wholly impracticable and unwise total ban in all trains and thus irrelevant to the real issue.

In fact, almost always respect non-smoking areas so that in reality no question of punishment arises. Mr Levin's unwillingness to oppose the original proposal shows that he was not serious. We agree, without any fanaticism, on their potential value.

Yours, etc.,
C. M. FLETCHER,
20 Drayton Gardens, SW10.

From Mr M. A. Faraday
Sir, At a recent sale a small collection of two or three dozen medieval deeds was sold for £1,100. These deeds related to a few modest properties in a small country town and were neither works of art nor rare of their kind. Their sole use would be as reference material for a few lines of a single work of local history, which would not be purchased. Such a work might entail reference to 2,000 to 3,000 documents and would sell at a price which might modestly reward the publisher but would not reward the writer even for his labour.

Even if there were a few indirect rewards, such as lecture commissions, the writer could hardly make more than £200. If this increment were ascribed to the materials, rather than the labour, it would suggest a maximum value of between 4p and 10p a document, not £35 to £40 as realized in the sale.

As such deeds have little or no literary or aesthetic value or income-earning capacity, whence do they derive their value? Are there artificial influences on the market, such as foreign tax concessions for purchases of medieval manuscripts? money? So free a market cannot be good for historical scholarship; what can be done about it?

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December 13.

Value of deeds

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Sir, At a recent sale a small collection of two or three dozen medieval deeds was sold for £1,100. These deeds related to a few modest properties in a small country town and were neither works of art nor rare of their kind. Their sole use would be as reference material for a few lines of a single work of local history, which would not be purchased. Such a work might entail reference to 2,000 to 3,000 documents and would sell at a price which might modestly reward the publisher but would not reward the writer even for his labour.

Even if there were a few indirect rewards, such as lecture commissions, the writer could hardly make more than £200. If this increment were ascribed to the materials, rather than the labour, it would suggest a maximum value of between 4p and 10p a document, not £35 to £40 as realized in the sale.

As such deeds have little or no literary or aesthetic value or income-earning capacity, whence do they derive their value? Are there artificial influences on the market, such as foreign tax concessions for purchases of medieval manuscripts? money? So free a market cannot be good for historical scholarship; what can be done about it?

Yours faithfully,
M. A. FARADAY,
47 Warwick Gardens,
Wotton, Surrey,
December 13.

Hellenic studies

From Sir Desmond Lee and Dr P. V. Jones
Sir, If a postscript to Philip Howard's article on the Hellenic Society (December 13) is permitted, we who have been concerned with the production of the Joint Association of Classical Teachers' new Greek course (which was made possible by an appeal launched through the columns of *The Times* in 1974) have every reason to support Professor Kirk's appeal.

While there are signs that the new course, whose first print has run out within a year, is helping to redress the balance, there is still an urgent need to retain and refresh teachers in a few years now, and to encourage the increasing numbers of teachers who come into our schools to teach classical studies (but with no knowledge of the Greek language) to learn Greek.

It is, in Professor Kirk's words, a "root and nail" effort to support the Hellenic Society's Appeal.

Yours, etc.,
DESMOND LEE,
PETER V. JONES,
Joint Association of Classical Teachers,
17 Pantons Street,
Cambridge,
December 16.

Year of the Parent

From Mr Francis Smith
Sir, In the dying hours of 1979, the Year of the Child, it is too much to hope that 1980 may prove to be the Year of the Parent?

FRANCIS SMITH,
Trumpeter House,
Bodley Street Green,
Hailsham,
Sussex,
December 15.

Letters to the Editor
The Editor of The Times
Dear Sir,
I am writing to you regarding the article in your issue of December 19, 1979, concerning the proposed closure of the Hellenic Society's Appeal.

NEW BOOKS

The test and taste of time

on a record
by Alan Blyth
chinson £9.95

le who follow singing, in
cular those who go regu-
larly to the opera, are among
most extravagant subjects
and opinionated in the
1. People who write about
often little better-
g my highlights in 1979
been John Cox's produc-
of *La fedeltà premiata*,
Mitschinson's deeply mov-
rstran and Régine Crespi-
nus recital at Wigmore
none of which escaped
ism of a peculiarly
nal even vicious, kind-
e first thing to be well-
i in Alan Blyth's collec-
of pieces by critics who
for *Opera magazine* is that
are almost all judiciously
lered and clear in the

ron't say that over the
t of 650 pages the chalk-
t squeak furiously across
from time to time, nor
be limited adjectives, voca-
7 of operatic reviewing is
e, eloquent, lyrical, ster-
personable, sonorous,
e—does not go thin at
lbows, or break out into
ate abuse, but in the main
gment is Sachian rather
Beckmesserian. *Opera*
cord is, after all, planned
reference book which
stand the test, and taste,
is.

only way to review it
ly is to take the phone
a book for a month and
t against those perform-
one loves and knows and
estigate the hundreds of
and records from cylin-
quand which it uncovers
which one has never
Among many of the late-
ave placed high the prof-
f Reynaldo Hahn singing
ura amorosa" from *Costi-
ura*—among them Wilfrid

Seinsmeyer (1885-1929), the
Berlin soprano singled out by
Lord Harewood, John Stape
and Mr Blyth himself for her
exceptional interpretation of
Verdi, of hearing, one day
Knappert's "Grisette" from
radio *Parafal*, of the same year,
privately issued, conducted by
Vittorio Gui, while Callas, Chris-
toff, Africo Baldelli and
Rolando Panerai, three favour-
ite singers (Baldelli I don't
know). The alternative is to
browse very thoroughly inde-
ed and make many spot checks
throughout, which is what I
have done.

My first check was on
Carmen, because few operas are
so difficult to bring off com-
pletely or so controversial in
performance, and because I
once played my *Conchita*
Supervia records to a friend
who was twice reduced to
hysterical giggles and the
opinion that she sounded like
a cross between Minnie Mouse
and Snow White. (And Minnie
Mouse didn't even sing.) Mow-
ried, I put Supervia away and
have hardly played her since.
I knew what the meat about
Snow White but nowadays I
hope I should have been as
subjective and opinionated as
everyone else and stuck to my
guns. Here is Rodney Milnes
on the subject:

I find her singing too self-
consciously prima-donish and
her characteristic light vibrato
curiously unsettling. But her
musicalship and temperament are
undeniable and so positive and
forceful an artist that her
reactions to her, as to Callas,
must be highly subjective, and
more will not come with me.

He deplores the gratuitous
castanets and "Ole's" in the
Chanson Bohème (I'd forgotten
about those) and finds her
"generally over-chewing" ap-
proach hard to take, but he is
typically fair, and his tone is
typical of the book as a whole.
Furthermore, with 22 contribu-
tors—among them Wilfrid

Mann, John Higgins, Robin
Holloway and Harold Rosenthal
writing about 5000 operas,
talents and reputations are
nicely balanced in opposing
views: for example, those for
whom no amount of dramatic
genius in Callas on record can
justify the ugly sounds she
sometimes makes (Charles
Osborne) seem now unnum-
bered by those for whom that
genius—expressed alike in the
total conception and countless
small moments of a role—justi-
fies all and is supreme.

My impression is that her
reputation rose from the
moment she effectively stopped
singing, because only then did
we realise exactly what we had
lost: a 19th century tragedi-
enne, unique to our time (yet
how stunning her *Rosina* in
Rossini's *Barbier*, acclaimed
here by Richard Osborne, like-
wise the spring-heeled conduct-
ing of Alcega Gelfera) with no
successor remotely in sight. At
least one dramatic masterpiece
has never been adequately per-
formed, since she retired.
Andrew Porter believes Callas
was nearer to Bellini's Norma
than any singer on record ex-
cept Lilli Lehmann, and mem-
orably quotes Lehmann herself
on the vital need to perform
Norma like a Wagnerian
Gesamtkunstwerk, with equal
attention to principals, chorus,
orchestra and decor. And
when shall we see that again?

None of Blyth's writers is
a canary-fancier alone: all
carry a cautionary sense of
chance in their hands for the
history of operatic performance
in the last 20 years is full
of thrilling theatrical artists
who have been either too little
recorded or are rarely heard at
their best, on disc. Leonie
Rysanek, Ugo Benelli, Gré-
Brouwenstien, James McCrae,
Kreiken, Hans Sotin, Anja Sil-
Gašina Vishnevskaya and Eliza-
beth Söderström—just as there

Michael Ratcliffe

will always be supreme stylis-
like Bergonzi and Windgassen
whose stagecraft is such that
they should generally be heard
and not seen.

Opera on Record is expanded
from articles that have appeared
in *Opera* for many years. It is
marvellously comprehensive—
Mr Blyth's own essay on the
Ring nearly 50 pages long is
one of the most absorbing
things in it and set me listening
to Friedrich Schörr in *Rheingold*
but I was a little disap-
pointed by the rather repeti-
tious definition of the repertoire
it displays. Mr Blyth claims to
have chosen the 50 or so most
popular operas, and presumably
he knows what they are, but
even if we allow him the
editorial indulgence to leave out
Mozart's *Entführung* and put
Werther in, the 20th century
representation is a little wild,
and the *bel canto* one thin.

Barbier, Norma and Lucia
choose themselves, but if we
are to have *L'elisir d'amore* and
Don Pasquale, then surely we
should have *Puritani* and *La*
Generazione, both of which have
interesting recording histories,
and perhaps even *Guillaume*
Tell and *La sonnambula* too.
And if *Fledermaus* is so very
not *The Merry Widow* I salute
Elektra and *Die Meistersinger*,
both of which have had
interesting recording histories,
and perhaps even *Guillaume*
Tell and *La sonnambula* too.
And if *Fledermaus* is so very
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both of which have had
interesting recording histories,
and perhaps even *Guillaume*
Tell and *La sonnambula* too.

Social Focus

How Glasgow is trying to clean up the Gorbals image

Vandals were determined to force their way into an empty ground-floor flat on Easterhouse estate, Glasgow. Stout woodwork, sealing doors and windows defeated them. So like medieval siege troops they knocked a hole in the outside wall and got in that way. One more repair bill was added to the annual debt of £30m the housing department pays in stamping to the ravages of vandalism. Even at that rate of spending, the corporation does not win, vandalism scars the huge tenement estates on the city's edge like a disease.

It is the size of Glasgow's housing crisis that is so appalling. All old industrial cities share the problem but rarely on such a scale. One estate alone contains more people than the city of Perth and peripheral estates encircle the city; back blocks of flats threaded by narrow roads and separated by bleak open space. The depression and bitterness is scribbled on the walls in spray paint. The words might be cryptic gang-slang but could read: "This is Easterhouse, 49 per cent of men are out of work and I'm the third generation in my family who's no had a job." Being in the leisure class here means anger lingering into apathy.

Bus crews complain that passengers attack them, passengers complain about the infrequency and cost of the bus service to take them to the nearest shops a mile or more away. Vandalism, complaints about the damp rising from the floor or descending the walls and too many families have been numbed by poverty. In some windows pride still shines in trim curtains and polished paces, but the problems of bank domestic quarrels and crime are inflamed by such conditions. There are not enough shops, pubs or social amenities and little incentive for anyone to move in and set up business.

Rent arrears run to £4m a year, and half of all council tenants receive some form of state help. The government pays £7m a year towards the Glasgow council bill. Glasgow claims to be the largest housing authority in western Europe. The city went into building on a gigantic scale in response to the postwar crisis and now owns 185,000 properties, more than half the total housing stock in the city. The postwar programme dealt with a serious crisis when thousands were homeless or living in squalor. Rooks overhead were the first priority, and little thought went to providing a social life within the huge estates or solving the huge problems of bringing up children in a 31-storey housing tower.

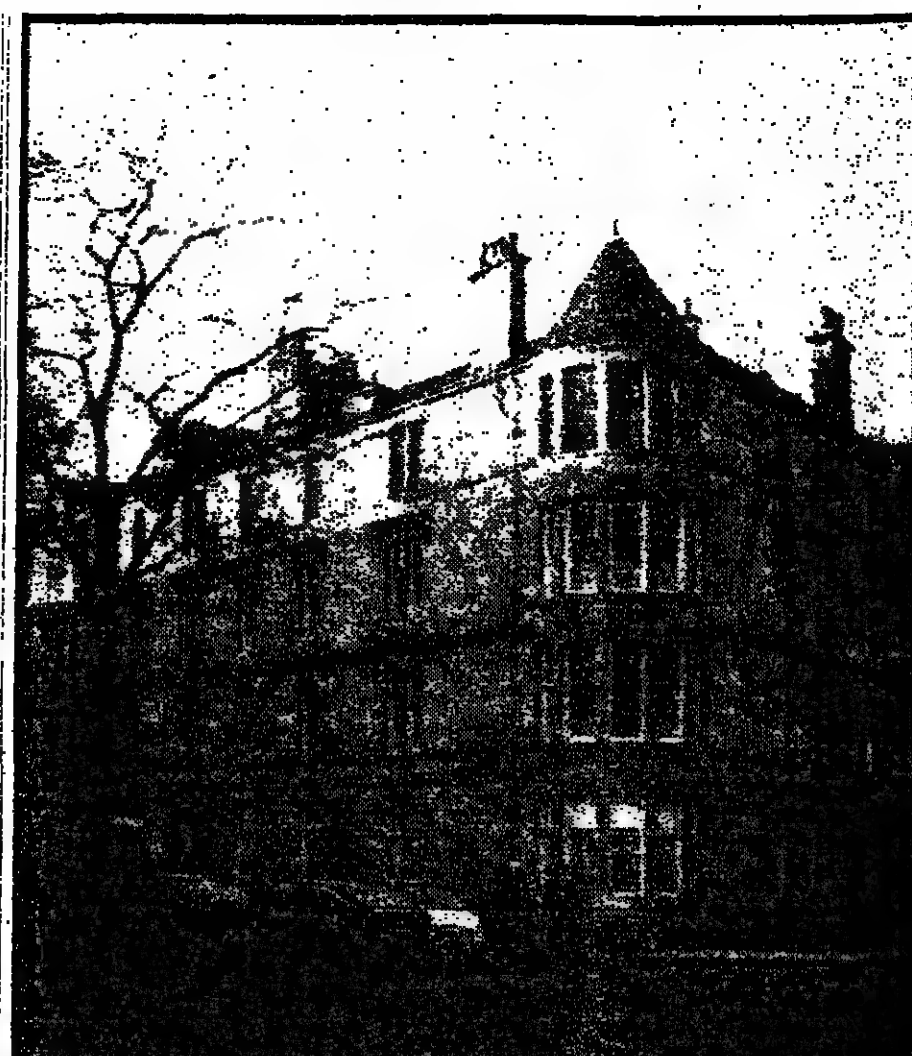
Employment of the estates have any large-scale employment near them. They are purely housing zones that shot up as Glasgow expanded into its green outskirts. That was a fairly ruthless process of decanting people out of their old homes ahead of the bulldozer and directing them to the new estates. People may now reflect that the new estates have become little better than the old tenements; worse in some ways because they have often failed to establish that warm cohesion which bound families together in the old areas.

The present corporation, Glasgow district council, have inherited this legacy at a time when the city is trying to take the scale of measures demanded.

The city has a debt of some £500m, most of it caused by borrowing for house building. The interest on this alone swallows up half the annual housing budget so that when vandalism has been paid for, the homeless housed, and the training costs of the department covered, there is little left for remedial work.

There are some 50,000 families on the housing list, which is so large and complex that the housing management department has employed a computer to sort it out. The list may be long but paradoxically there are not as many people as one would expect. The city has a population of 650,000 and a family would have to wait 30 years to have any chance of moving into a home. These highly desirable residences are exclusively new and semi-detached or in short terraces with a small garden that are a fairly respectable mile or less from the inner-city core. This style of design was clearly out of favour with the high rise planners of the fifties.

Not all the city's housing is corporation owned. The private rented sector is sizable by United Kingdom standards, and has a long history. It became a problem when stamped out by the Labour government in 1948. It did not apply in Scotland. There remain bad cases of multiple occupation in some areas. That is a slice of the debt side. What can be done when resources



Rehabilitated houses: the result is often astonishing.

are further limited by cuts in public spending?

The Director of Housing for Glasgow, Mr Andrew Flockhart, aged 41, came back to the city where he was born last year from a comfortable job in England. He once worked as a student environmental health officer with Glasgow Corporation, which took him into some of the less savoury parts of the old Gorbals. He knew the problems but sensed that the city was at last prepared to take a non-dogmatic look at its housing incubus.

The encouraging signs are that over the next few years a housing surplus will occur that could give the council more flexibility and scope. Already in a few selected areas the bulldozer has been halted and old, rotting tenements rehabilitated. The result is often astonishing. Cleaned up, the natural stone glows with a honey colour or red warmth. Roofed and painted, the tenements stir a fresh attitude among those who live in them. At Murano Street, where a large block of poverty was imaginatively renovated about three years ago, the homes are still trim, the walls undecorated. The dead-end of the back court was transformed and similar improvements have been carried out at Firhill, Saltmarket and Old Swan.

The work by the council is also complemented by schemes undertaken by local housing associations and the private sector, all of which is saving construction on a grim landscape.

Mr Flockhart is a naturally optimistic man confident that there is now the political will seriously to tackle the dreadful housing conditions. For some time the city council has been in political limbo, Labour having lost its traditional overall control. Bailie John Kermaghan rejects the idea that it is because the Labour grip has been relaxed that a real initiative was now being taken. There had been plans for a fresh approach long before the Labour Party lost control, he said. Glasgow's problems dated back to the days when corporatists had to be housed urgently, when speed was essential, and when the architectural fashion was towards high-rise system building. Glasgow was very much in the hands of the Government in selecting the type of housing.

A Labour Party housing document

pointed out that the initial proposals for the new housing schemes prepared by Glasgow Corporation included social amenities and commercial facilities. "Due to the reluctance of private interests to become involved, the inheritance of the 1890 corporation resolution excluding public housing from the council making combination of public and government pressure, these provisions were postponed." It was a fatal decision.

The new strategy will be aimed away from building towards good management. "The value of our housing stock puts us in the same league as ICI. It is a multi-million pound asset, which must be protected," Mr Flockhart declared.

The council will put a heavy accent on security systems to prevent easy access to tenements. Tenants will be involved more closely in the improvement of property. A grant scheme of up to £1,500 will within limits leave the choice of how the money is spent to the tenants provided the work is up to standard. The famous 31-storey Red Road flats are likely to have a change of use from families to hostel or student accommodation or homes for single folk. Schemes for occupation powers even within the scope of Mr Flockhart's optimism.

Sales to the private sector, anathema still to the Labour group, are being contemplated. The shortage of private housing is aiding the drift of population away from Glasgow and moves are in hand to release land and encourage private building. Some 20 schemes are under way. The sale of council houses in certain categories is now council policy with the council making developer blocks wind and water tight and connected to main services. These bare serviceable shells could raise useful revenue and allow first-time buyers a step on the private housing ladder.

The Labour Group objects strongly to any wider sale of council property. "We know precisely which property would go first, and what would be left for council tenants. The last thing we want is for them to become identified very firmly as second-class homes," Bailie Kermaghan said. That thought would raise a bleak smile in Easterhouse.

Ronald Faux

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SPORT

Football

United find that life is too much of a strain at the Kop

By Norman Fox

Football Correspondent

Liverpool 2 Manchester United 0

They began equal on points and together on the top of the first division, but in the end Liverpool, the team of experience, superior on the day and still a formidable force for the future, vigorously shook off the challenge of Manchester United at Anfield yesterday.

The side of the decade decade dominated what had been forecast as the match of the season.

So Liverpool played their last home match of the season in the style that has taken them through so many previous high-titled games of these past 10 years.

Manchester United, if they have pretensions to being the team of the eighties, now know much more what they have to do.

If there was a prevailing, faint threat to Liverpool, it was of their own making, and nothing more disturbing than the obvious enjoyment of their own combined confidence. They attacked the unlikely and were usually fulfilled.

Their satisfaction came from the successful employment of tactics that took the breath and incentive away from United, who found themselves beaten at their own game of speed and single touch.

It has sometimes been said that Liverpool are not sufficiently satiate. There was not much left undone here.

The question was whether United's reputation for persistence would allow them to capitalize on the shifty encounter they had by half-time they had conceded only one early goal, thanks, in large measure, to the composed assurance of the players.

United's own midfield section found life a strain. McIlroy was driven back into regions he had rather not have explored, thus leaving his team short of ideas, and Jordan, who had been in the front were given few chances. Indeed, apart from Buchan, their outstanding contributor was often under prolonged pressure, stayed cool and agile, yet in the end he was the only player to have a shot.

He had done it all until that deflating moment when he was scoring an equalizing goal when, in

the second half, he lofted an

endless kick into the turbulent

wind. The ball bounced high

and, with Clemence momentarily

bemused, struck the intersection

bar and post. But there was as

close as United came, though their

effort was unconvincing. They were

troubled from the beginning as

the crowd, packed as solid as plum

pudding, roared from Liverpool into

siege on a cold day and slippery,

rain-soaked pitch.

Bailey's first call was to the

feet of Souness, who was racing

through unattended. He saw

well, and again from McDermott's

stinging ground shot that came

from the last part of the Liver-

pool man's sprint that had started

near the halfway line. But he was

stranded when Thompson en-

couraged Hansen to chase a pass

into United's half. Hansen, more

ambitious and quicker these days

and ran. Bailey came out, but

was beaten by a well-placed

shot.

When United did gain possession

it was too often snatched away

by the diligent Ray Kennedy or

Case, who kept everything running

smoothly for Liverpool. An un-

kind suspicion that Liverpool were

a little too confident and that

United would have a few more

was soon extinguished as Liver-

pool, if anything, increased their

effort in the important middle part

of the match. United's brief, brief,

hopeful, post-interval surge.

Half a dozen times in the second

half the United goal was being

battered by bodies trying to give

an impression of security. McQueen

made a desperate tackle to stop

Bailey's shot, but the ball went

pursuit of Hansen's fine through

pass, and then Bailey tipped

McDermott's heading shot over the

bar, and Nicol's header off the

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The United goal was being

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an impression of security. McQueen



The crumb that brought comfort to Arsenal. Sunderland (right) snaps it up, Stapleton (left) savours it and Alex is tick.

A hungry Sunderland dines out on a morsel

By Stuart Jones

A feast was expected yesterday

morning but the feeding of the

48,000 fell far short of fullness.

Although the hosts, Arsenal, were

offered a large morsel before

noon, the fare thereafter consisted

of crumbs scattered across an

unusually table. Arsenal will be

content with the result, a 1-0 victory

over their north London rivals,

Tottenham Hotspur, but not with

the way it was achieved.

The morsel was brought in on

a platter after 15 minutes. It

danced over the flailing legs of

Huxton and curved an early

delicate cross into the net. As it

hung teasingly in the air, Alex

McAllister was tempted to

stretch out his hand and

Sunderland hungrily cleared up

the mess. Even the decisive goal

was strappy.

The conditions did not help.

Heavy fog does not suit the likes

of Randy, Rix, Hoddle and Arfield.

The wind, however, did help Spurs

to push forward and create three

chances for Pratt, Smith and Jones

before the interval. Jennings, or

jocundity, prevented them from

equalizing.

Alex McAllister, in turn, also prevented

Arsenal from stretching their lead.

First he used an unorthodox

method—an unlikely combination

of head, chest and shoulder—to

clear from Sunderland. Then, in

more orthodox fashion, he caught

Talbot's close-range header after

Brady had curled in another cross.

Like the canopy above, there

were only fleeting glimpses of

highlights in the second half. Most

was grey matter. Indeed, the high-

light came near the end when Pratt

volleyed towards the clock and

struck some railings. When Jen-

nings retrieved the ball, it was as

deflated as the contest.

Spurs brought Feyrman for-

ward to add strength, if only to

numbers, to their last line of

defence. Arsenal's defence was

drained, not least by Arfield's

visit to Old Trafford on Satur-

day. No one looks forward to

going there. For Spurs, there was

no rest for the holiday period

but at least their next two games

are at home. As their manager,

Keith Burrows, said: "If only

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Arsenal's P. Jennings, J. Brown,

Young, L. Brady, A. Stapleton, J.

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handkerchiefs, though, initiated

with the letter T. At least

another goal that right. But, seri-

ously, both teams can play better

than that.

They will have to if they hold

any hopes of catching the two

above them. An outburst of

optimism and Arsenal's next

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Australians find Tout is the ticket

A big innings calls for a big hand. Bairstow applauds Boycott, whose reply to the fireworks was pyrotechnics of his own.

[illegible]

Pakistani batsmen held on tight rein

[illegible]

Aluminium bat goes back

The dispute between willow and aluminium took a new turn in Melbourne when a player claimed a ball had damaged his new aluminium bat. Peter White, who opens for Fitzroy in the Melbourne district competition, played with a bat similar to the one used by Dennis Lillee in the recent Test against England in Perth.

Davies shows touch of class

Coooper, now missing his first game for Mosley in eight seasons, was the first to be named. Coooper with all his forthright talents, sadly has to be regarded on the representative scene, as a bit of a disappointment and a fishy rugby. This was a day when his experience was needed to thread the piece together.

It is clear that the versatile Coooper is a player who has been in the group schools side in Australia and New Zealand last summer; has all the confident attributes to become a successful member of the side. On this occasion when he found himself directly opposed by another top and coming young player, his position, his footwork and his experience was made to form a mistake.

From this contest, How Davies of Coventry, emerged a clear winner on the contest, and it should have been a surprise to see him as a selector. John Friman (who knows what stand-off play is all about) to observe him playing with such accuracy and accuracy, linked well—his passing seems to have acquired greater weight and accuracy—and he has a good eye for the ball, and having a go himself. There is a

is named European
personality of the year

handicap at Grangehurst, yesterday, the Press Association reports.

Ferguson beat the favorite, Little Liddle, of Langholm, with a powerful burst off the final bend.

The handicap start of 35 metres. Ferguson was second in the same event a few years ago.

At the close of the meeting, which is scarcely a great one to the traditional new year games, is the "Hornet" Hopwood 110 metres hand race.

Ferguson's 23 beats was the non-appearance of George McNeill, while the 100 metres was won by James McClelland, of Edinburgh, a training partner of Allen Wells.

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Northampton's half backs dominate

they were too far behind for it to matter, Saracens gave glimpses of their true class and ability with more ambition earlier.

Overall, though, Saracens had a poor performance. They were a poor day for their place kicking. So, too, did Surgery, but otherwise they were a team that was well handled with good judgment. Biggell was a lively winger and the scrum half was a fine link between Cubitt and McCracken on the opposite side of the field from the scrum half.

Street moved the ball rapidly and the Northampton back row were a credit to the team in their play. For Saracens McGregor laid the sort of march that has earned the admiration of all who watch. Beggsy tackled well. Hurwicz had two good runs and matched at least one of the best of the credits were always being noticed in a losing cause.

For Saracens to win 10-3 or half-time Surgery scored their first

2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 26

Leeds show value of early rising

By Keith Mackilla

While Salford were not unexpectedly, stumbling again at Widnes, Leeds showed the benefits of early rising by heating their opponents' defence by kicking them into the top of the first division table.

The traditional Boxing Day morning game at Salford saw the Ley saw Hussey, who are having a rough time in the first division, give their big brothers from the second division a good kicking and a fight. Leeds led 16-5 just after half time, and looked set for a comfortable win, but Hussey's second half comeback was a surprise, two excellent tries and certainly made Leeds work for their winning bonus and their top-of-the-table place.

Dale and Addison each scored two tries for Leeds, and Cunningham and Holmes also crossed the try line. Salford were struggling, kicking a couple of goals. Deshaun Barron and Sulepa scored tries for Salford, but they were not enough. New Zealand bringing the crowd to its feet in applause. He scored upon a loose ball inside the Hunsford line and aribred and scored his way past several defenders for a splendid try. Parrish maintained his 100 per cent scoring record.

Welsh look destined for a barren Christmas

London 22, London Welsh 0
Llanelli were in splendid form at Stradey Park yesterday, where they chalked up a convincing victory by beating the visitors to a 2-0 win. They were helped by three goals and a try, so nothing, so dominant were they in the game. It was a pity that this was, that it would not have been the least surprising result.

That is not to say that London Welsh who, incidentally, were obliged to wear five shames, were not a weak and ineffective team. They defended tenaciously, but Llanelli's strength was in their attack. The forwards and these outside the scrum made them irresistible. It will be recalled that London Welsh were at St Helen's today, for which the Swansons who last beat them (17-0) at Stradey in November.

Judging by the pattern of play yesterday, London Welsh look unlikely to be much of a danger to the home team this afternoon. What is more, unless there is a dramatic change of tactics, London Welsh will have endured a bleak and barren Christmas.

Newbridge do not doubt the justice

[illegible]

ring-line, goal-kicking had been entrusted in the first place to the fullback Clements, and after a

After being retired, to George and between them they managed to miss with four shots at goal, three of them in the first period when they were still established in complete control. So, on a level ground and in driving rain, the traffic became increasingly one-way. All credit, then, to Linelli who, in spite of difficult conditions, threw the ball about with his feet and hands and ran with his dash and daring. The first of their four tries was typical of their invention and style.

With the ball running loose around half-way, May sent Linelli Williams away on the

Depth (cm.)		Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm.)	"C"
1	U					
80	120	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	0
less skiing on all runs	100 185	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	0
snow on firm base	100 185	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	-1
main	25 140	Good	Crust	Good	Fine	-1
snow on good base	50 200	Good	Crust	Good	Cloud	-2
less skiing conditions	60 250	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-1
skiing conditions	115 145	Fair	Fair	Good	Cloud	-1
snow last night	135 265	Fair	Varied	Good	Clear	-7
running on lower piste	55 140	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud	-8
snow on all slopes	40 100	Fair	Crust	Fair	Fine	-3
ulse on lower slopes	15 40	Fair	Crust	Fair	Fine	-3
skiing conditions	50 150	Good	Powder	Fair	Fair	-1
patches on lower slopes	170 240	Good	Fair	Good	Cloud	-1
chic danger off piste	43 140	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud	-1
less piste skiing	34 110	Good	Varied	Fair	Cloud	-2
less skiing conditions						

above reports, amplified by representatives of the Ski Club of Canada and II to upper slopes.

Results		
15	Cifton	4
16	Old Pauline	15
17	Waterloo	18
18	Harrogate	20
19	Waterbury	20
20	Sale	20
21	Scarsdale	21
22	Richmond	22
23	Albion, cancelled	23
24	Lyndon	23
25	London Welsh	24
26	Millhills	24
27	Bridgeport	25
28	Wilmington	25
29	Coventry	26
30	Aberdeen	26
31	Gloucestershire	27
32	Assens	27
33	Walsby	28
34	Rushy	28
35	Morley	29
36	Walsby's FP	30
37	Glanmorfan	30
38	Harpendel Rvrs	30
39	Walsby	31

Speed skating

ALMA ESTER (Kazakhstan), Miss 3,000m, set new 3,000m record

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

terling Spot and Forward

[illegible]

Bank Base Rates

BN Bank	17%
Clays Bank	17%
CCI Bank	17%
Consolidated Crds	17%
Hoare & Co	*17%
oys Bank	17%
ndon Mercantile	17%
idland Bank	17%
t Westminster	17%
ssminster	17%
B	17%
illiams and Glyn's	17%

Sterling: Other Markets

Guatemala	1 990-3 9 990
Haiti	0 930-3 9 990
Honduras	1 990-3 9 990
Greenland	28 90-3 9 990
Guinea	28 90-3 9 990
Guinea-Bissau	28 90-3 9 990
Hungary	36 90-3 9 990
Iceland	1 990-3 9 990
India	91 90-3 9 990
Indonesia	62 90-3 9 990
Italy	39 90-3 9 990
Japan	81 90-3 9 990
Kenya	25 90-3 9 990
Madagascar	26 90-3 9 990
Malawi	26 90-3 9 990
Malaysia	60 90-3 9 990
Mali	22 90-3 9 990
Mexico	52 90-3 9 990
New Zealand	64 90-3 9 990
Nicaragua	50 90-3 9 990
Norway	47 90-3 9 990
Peru	51 90-3 9 990
Poland	48 90-3 9 990
Portugal	35 90-3 9 990
Romania	40 90-3 9 990
South Africa	27 90-3 9 990

Gold

Gold (bars) are \$475.00 (US ounce); per \$475.00
 ounce. \$475.00

Exchange (per gram): \$475.00 (US ounce, 2000)
 Silver (per gram): \$475.00 (US ounce, 2000)

Euro-\$ Deposits

(%) cells, 14-16%; seven days, 13-15%; one month, 24-26%; three months, 14¹/₂-15¹/₂; six months, 14¹/₂-16¹/₂.

F. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
11/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone: 01-638 8651
The Over-the-Counter Market

78/79	Low	Common	High	Grass	Yd.
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Rank	Company	Price	Chgs	Div (%)	%	P
20	Airtransport Group	75		6.7	8.0	

35	Aspen Hill	78	8.7	8.9	1.4
143	Aspen Hill Rhodes	78	3.8	10.0	2.5
43	Barclay Hill	2192	13.8	6.3	6.4
50	Deborah Ort	92	5.0	5.4	10.1
140	Deborah 174 CULS	353	17.5	5.0	—
88	Frank Borsell	90	7.9	8.8	5.6
100	Frederick Parker	107	12.6	12.0	78.3
110	George Blair	110	16.5	15.0	—
45	Jackson Group	59	5.2	8.8	2.5
97	James Burrough	116	7.2	6.2	10.2
242	Robert Jenkins	244	31.3	12.8	74.8
150	Torday Limited	223	14.3	6.4	15.8
2	Twinklow	12	12.0	17.6	3.2
69	Twinklow 12 ULS	76	17.6	15.8	—
23	Unilock Holdings	56	2.6	4.6	11.9
42	Walker Alexander	83	4.4	5.3	5.5
136	W. S. Yeates	184	11.5	6.3	7.1
185	W. S. Yeates New	185	—	—	—

West German brokers cautiously optimistic

West German brokers and investment analysts are cautiously optimistic about the West German stock market in 1980. The market has had a significant movement in the first quarter, but sees an upturn starting around mid-year for chemicals, pharmaceuticals, mechanicals, precision engineering, industrial capital goods, as well as some utilities favoured throughout the year.

Market analysts and brokers predict that the end of the first quarter, most important labour contract talks will be over, and investors will see a rise for the West German stock market, which they expect will then rise.

Herr Detlev Bierbaum, managing director of Adig-Investment, a large mutual fund, was generally bullish about German stocks, predicting an average 10 per cent and with dividends up 5 per cent, share will show a 15 per cent gain.

Herr Bierbaum argued that Bundesbank would loosen credit around mid-year, assuming the economic growth and the inflation rate would be in line with predictions. The first effect, he said, would be to drop yields on the bond market, which would shift investors into stocks.

The large metal workers' union has asked for a wage rise of 30.5 per cent and public works worth 100 million DM. Hebert, with a senior broker as a main Frankfurt bank saying "labour settlements of around 20 per cent are not out of the all right, but more will be a burden".

Analysts said they were also wary of the policies of Deutsche Bundesbank where Herr Karl-Otto Poehl will take over the presidency of the central bank in 1982.

He said banks and machine-makers would benefit the most from the expected market upswing.

Leading analyst for Deutsche Kapitalanlagegesellschaft MBH, a mutual fund, said he saw banks—improving their position in the 1980s—moving off on securities in the 1980s. He, too, expected looser credit in the latter half of the year to boost earnings and in turn create liquidity available to investors.

The Deka analyst also said he did not expect any firm trend to take hold in the first quarter of 1980, and possibly the second, 1980 because investors would wait for the 1979 dividend announcements of big companies as well as the spring round of annual meetings. "The first results for 1980 will be indicated,"

Stock markets

Alarm postponed

Trading, as it is to be expected, was reduced to a formality in the market on Christmas Eve with most activity centred on the local pubs and bars up until the close at 10 p.m.

Nevertheless, dealers were ready to admit that with the Christmas press competition and the mounting threat of a national steel strike there was little cheer to be relied on for the start of the eighties.

But most were prepared to wait until after the holidays before becoming too alarmed.

Only special situations gained any attention in the office enquiries section, while a further rise in the price of gold bullion, up \$8.75 to \$486.75, gave a slight lift to gold shares, where the index closed at 100.0.

The general malaise of the market was borne out by the EPIC computer where of 2,693

shares quoted, 296 were up and 255 down, while 2,198 were unchanged.

In the event, the FT Index after opening 1.1 down went on to close 2.1 off at 417.5.

Gilt edged securities also saw little action with both shorts and longs mostly unchanged.

The general trend saw lead-

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

Honda Motor Co., Ltd.

United Motor Co., Ltd.
United Sinking Fund Debenture

that One Million Three Hundred

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that One Million Three Hundred Thirty Three Thousand Dollars (\$1,333,000) principal amount of Honda Motor Co. Ltd. 7 1/2% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures

IN DENOMINATION OF \$1.

[illegible]

Holders of the above debentures should present and surrender them for redemption on or after January 15, 1980 with the July 1, 1980, subsequent coupon stubs at the Bank of Tokyo Trust Company, New York, N. Y. 10005, or at the offices of The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd., in London, Brussels and Paris, or the main offices of Mees & Hope in Amsterdam, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Frankfurt, Credito Romagnolo, Sede Ed. Milano in Milan (Germany), or Banca Verrelier & C. S.p.A. or Banco di Sicilia in L'Aquila, or Compagnie payables January 15, 1980 should be duly collected in the usual manner.

Interest on the debentures so called for redemption will cease to accrue from and after the redemption date to wit, January 15, 1980.

Interbank Market:

Percent/100-18	1 month	100-18	1 month	100-18
3 month	100-18	3 month	100-18	3 month
6 month	100-18	6 month	100-18	6 month
9 month	100-18	9 month	100-18	9 month
12 month	100-18	12 month	100-18	12 month

THE BANK OF T

NOTICE

The following coupon bonds previously called for redemption have not yet been redeemed.												Recent Issues		Coupon Bonds																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	60

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1979-80	1978-79	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76	1974-75	1973-74	1972-73	1971-72	1970-71	1969-70	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08	1906-07	1905-06	1904-05	1903-04	1902-03	1901-02	1900-01	1899-00	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80	1878-79	1877-78	1876-77	1875-76	1874-75	1873-74	1872-73	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-69	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61	1859-60	1858-59	1857-58	1856-57	1855-56	1854-55	1853-54	1852-53	1851-52	1850-51	1849-50	1848-49	1847-48	1846-47	1845-46	1844-45	1843-44	1842-43	1841-42	1840-41	1839-40	1838-39	1837-38	1836-37	1835-36	1834-35	1833-34	1832-33	1831-32	1830-31	1829-30	1828-29	1827-28	1826-27	1825-26	1824-25	1823-24	1822-23	1821-22	1820-21	1819-20	1818-19	1817-18	1816-17	1815-16	1814-15	1813-14	1812-13	1811-12	1810-11	1809-10	1808-09	1807-08	1806-07	1805-06	1804-05	1803-04	1802-03	1801-02	1800-01	1799-00	1798-99	1797-98	1796-97	1795-96	1794-95	1793-94	1792-93	1791-92	1790-91	1789-90	1788-89	1787-88	1786-87	1785-86	1784-85	1783-84	1782-83	1781-82	1780-81	1779-80	1778-79	1777-78	1776-77	1775-76	1774-75	1773-74	1772-73	1771-72	1770-71	1769-70	1768-69	1767-68	1766-67	1765-66	1764-65	1763-64	1762-63	1761-62	1760-61	1759-60	1758-59	1757-58	1756-57	1755-56	1754-55	1753-54	1752-53	1751-52	1750-51	1749-50	1748-49	1747-48	1746-47	1745-46	1744-45	1743-44	1742-43	1741-42	1740-41	1739-40	1738-39	1737-38	1736-37	1735-36	1734-35	1733-34	1732-33	1731-32	1730-31	1729-30	1728-29	1727-28	1726-27	1725-26	1724-25	1723-24	1722-23	1721-22	1720-21	1719-20	1718-19	1717-18	1716-17	1715-16	1714-15	1713-14	1712-13	1711-12	1710-11	1709-10	1708-09	1707-08	1706-07	1705-06	1704-05	1703-04	1702-03	1701-02	1700-01	1699-00	1698-99	1697-98	1696-97	1695-96	1694-95	1693-94	1692-93	1691-92	1690-91	1689-90	1688-89	1687-88	1686-87	1685-86	1684-85	1683-84	1682-83	1681-82	1680-81	1679-80	1678-79	1677-78	1676-77	1675-76	1674-75	1673-74	1672-73	1671-72	1670-71	1669-70	1668-69	1667-68	1666-67	1665-66	1664-65	1663-64	1662-63	1661-62	1660-61	1659-60	1658-59	1657-58	1656-57	1655-56	1654-55	1653-54	1652-53	1651-52	1650-51	1649-50	1648-49	1647-48	1646-47	1645-46	1644-45	1643-44	1642-43	1641-42	1640-41	1639-40	1638-39	1637-38	1636-37	1635-36	1634-35	1633-34	1632-33	1631-32	1630-31	1629-30	1628-29	1627-28	1626-27	1625-26	1624-25	1623-24	1622-23	1621-22	1620-21	1619-20	1618-19	1617-18	1616-17	1615-16	1614-15	1613-14	1612-13	1611-12	1610-11	1609-10	1608-09	1607-08	1606-07	1605-06	1604-05	1603-04	1602-03	1601-02	1600-01	1599-00	1598-99	1597-98	1596-97	1595-96	1594-95	1593-94	1592-93	1591-92	1590-91	1589-90	1588-89	1587-88	1586-87	1585-86	1584-85	1583-84	1582-83	1581-82	1580-81	1579-80	1578-79	1577-78	1576-77	1575-76	1574-75	1573-74	1572-73	1571-72	1570-71	1569-70	1568-69	1567-68	1566-67	1565-66	1564-65	1563-64	1562-63	1561-62	1560-61	1559-60	1558-59	1557-58	1556-57	1555-56	1554-55	1553-54	1552-53	1551-52	1550-51	1549-50	1548-49	1547-48	1546-47	1545-46	1544-45	1543-44	1542-43	1541-42	1540-41	1539-40	1538-39	1537-38	1536-37	1535-36	1534-35	1533-34	1532-33	1531-32	1530-31	1529-30	1528-29	1527-28	1526-27	1525-26	1524-25	1523-24	1522-23	1521-22	1520-21	1519-20	1518-19	1517-18	1516-17	1515-16	1514-15	1513-14	1512-13	1511-12	1510-11	1509-10	1508-09	1507-08	1506-07	1505-06	1504-05	1503-04	1502-03	1501-02	1500-01	1499-00	1498-99	1497-98	1496-97	1495-96	1494-95	1493-94	1492-93	1491-92	1490-91	1489-90	1488-89	1487-88	1486-87	1485-86	1484-85	1483-84	1482-83	1481-82	1480-81	1479-80	1478-79	1477-78	1476-77	1475-76	1474-75	1473-74	1472-73	1471-72	1470-71	1469-70	1468-69	1467-68	1466-67	1465-66	1464-65	1463-64	1462-63	1461-62	1460-61	1459-60	1458-59	1457-58	1456-57	1455-56	1454-55	1453-54	1452-53	1451-52	1450-51	1449-50	1448-49	1447-48	1446-47	1445-46	1444-45	1443-44	1442-43	1441-42	1440-41	1439-40	1438-39	1437-38	1436-37	1435-36	1434-35	1433-34	1432-33	1431-32	1430-31	1429-30	1428-29	1427-28	1426-27	1425-26	1424-25	1423-24	1422-23	1421-22	1420-21	1419-20	1418-19	1417-18	1416-17	1415-16	1414-15	1413-14	1412-13	1411-12	1410-11	1409-10	1408-09	1407-08	1406-07	1405-06	1404-05	1403-04	1402-03	1401-02	1400-01	1399-00	1398-99	1397-98	1396-97	1395-96	1394-95	1393-94	1392-93	1391-92	1390-91	1389-90	1388-89	1387-88	1386-87	1385-86	1384-85	1383-84	1382-83	1381-82	1380-81	1379-80	1378-79	1377-78	1376-77	1375-76	1374-75	1373-74	1372-73	1371-72	1370-71	1369-70	1368-69	1367-68	1366-67	1365-66	1364-65	1363-64	1362-63	1361-62	1360-61	1359-60	1358-59	1357-58	1356-57	1355-56	1354-55	1353-54	1352-53	1351-52	1350-51	1349-50	1348-49	1347-48	1346-47	1345-46	1344-45	1343-44	1342-43	1341-42	1340-41	1339-40	1338-39	1337-38	1336-37	1335-36	1334-35	1333-34	1332-33	1331-32	1330-31	1329-30	1328-29	1327-28	1326-27	1325-26	1324-25	1323-24	1322-23	1321-22	1320-21	1319-20	1318-19	1317-18	1316-17	1315-16	1314-15	1313-14	1312-13	1311-12	1310-11	1309-10	1308-09	1307-08	1306-07	1305-06	1304-05	1303-04	1302-03	1301-02	1300-01	1299-00	1298-99	1297-98	1296-97	1295-96	1294-95	1293-94	1292-93	1291-92	1290-91	1289-90	1288-89	1287-88	1286-87	1285-86	1284-85	1283-84	1282-83	1281-82	1280-81	1279-80	1278-79	1277-78	1276-77	1275-76	1274-75	1273-74	1272-73	1271-72	1270-71	1269-70	1268-69	1267-68	1266-67	1265-66	1264-65	1263-64	1262-63	1261-62	1260-61	1259-60	1258-59	1257-58	1256-57	1255-56	1254-55	1253-54	1252-53	1251-52	1250-51	1249-50	1248-49	1247-48	1246-47	1245-46	1244-45	1243-44	1242-43	1241-42	1240-41	1239-40	1238-39	1237-38	1236-37	1235-36	1234-35	1233-34	1232-33	1231-32	1230-31	1229-30	1228-29	1227-28	1226-27	1225-26	1224-25	1223-24	1222-23	1221-22	1220-21	1219-20	1218-19	1217-18	1216-17	1215-16	1214-15	1213-14	1212-13	1211-12	1210-11	1209-10	1208-09	1207-08	1206-07	1205-06	1204-05	1203-04	1202-03	1201-02	1200-01	1199-00	1198-99	1197-98	1196-97	1195-96	1194-95	1193-94	1192-93	1191-92	1190-91	1189-90	1188-89	1187-88	1186-87	1185-86	1184-85	1183-84	1182-83	1181-82	1180-81	1179-80	1178-79	1177-78	1176-77	1175-76	1174-75	1173-74	1172-73	1171-72	1170-71	1169-70	1168-69	1167-68	1166-67	1165-66	1164-65	1163-64	1162-63	1161-62	1160-61	1159-60	1158-59	1157-58	1156-57	1155-56	1154-55	1153-54	1152-53	1151-52	1150-51	1149-50	1148-49	1147-48	1146-47	1145-46	1144-45	1143-44	1142-43	1141-42	1140-41	1139-40	1138-39	1137-38	1136-37	1135-36	1134-35	1133-34	1132-33	1131-32	1130-31	1129-30	1128-29	1127-28	1126-27	1125-26	1124-25	1123-24	1122-23	1121-22	1120-21	1119-20	1118-19	1117-18	1116-17	1115-16	1114-15	1113-14	1112-13	1111-12	1110-11	1109-10	1108-09	1107-08	1106-07	1105-06	1104-05	1103-04	1102-03	1101-02	1100-01	1099-00	1098-99	1097-98	1096-97	1095-96	1094-95	1093-94	1092-93	1091-92	1090-91	1089-90	1088-89	1087-88	1086-87	1085-86	1084-85	1083-84	1082-83	1081-82	1080-81	1079-80	1078-79	1077-78	1076-77	1075-76	1074-75	1073-74	1072-73	1071-72	1070-71	1069-70	1068-69	1067-68	1066-67	1065-66	1064-65	1063-64	1062-63	1061-62	1060-61	1059-60	1058-59	1057-58	1056-57	1055-56	1054-55	1053-54	1052-53	1051-52	1050-51	1049-50	1048-49	1047-48	1046-47	1045-46	1044-45	1043-44	1042-43	1041-42	1040-41	1039-40	1038-39	1037-38	1036-37	1035-36	1034-35	1033-34	1032-33	1031-32	1030-31	1029-30	1028-29	1027-28	1026-27	1025-26	1024-25	1023-24	1022-23	1021-22	1020-21	1019-20	1018-19	1017-18	1016-17	1015-16	1014-15	1013-14	1012-13	1011-12	1010-11	1009-10	1008-09	1007-08	1006-07	1005-06	1004-05	1003-04	1002-03	1001-02	1000-01	999-00	998-99	997-98	996-97	995-96	994-95	993-94	992-93	991-92	990-91	989-90	988-89	987-88	986-87	985-86	984-85	983-84	982-83	981-82	980-81	979-80	978-79	977-78	976-77	975-76	974-75	973-74	972-73	971-72	970-71	969-70	968-69	967-68	966-67	965-66	964-65	963-64	962-63	961-62	960-61	959-60	958-59	957-58	956-57	955-56	954-55	953-54	952-53	951-52	950-51	949-50	948-49	947-48	946-47
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5. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous day

کذا من راصل

